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PHOTOGRAPHY IN LISBON, PORTUGAL

FROM 1886 TO 1914

BY

Luis Pavao

MFA PHOTOGRAPHY PROGRAM

SCHOOL OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTS AND SCIENCES

ROCHESTER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

May, 1989

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Date May 13, 1989

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I want to thank the following people and institutions:

Grant B. Romer
William Johnson
James Reilly
(my thesis board)

Phill Harris
Douglas Nishimura (introduced me to the secrets of computers)
Riitta Koskivirta (for her friendship)

Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian
Fundação Luso-Americana para o Desenvolvimento
Secretaria de Estado da Cultura
(their grants allowed me to live and study during almost three years in the United States)

Michael Hager (for his teaching on copy and duplication)

Image Permanence Institute (my second home)

José Luis Madeira (for his advice and information during the field work)

Armando Silva (from Arquivo da CML)

Arquivo da Camara Municipal de Lisboa
Hemeroteca
Museu da Cidade de Lisboa
Biblioteca Nacional
Arquivo Nacional de Fotografia

My Parents (They have been wonderful for me since July 12, 1954)

And above all I want to thank Maria for all her encouragement dedication and love

~
Luis Pavao
Rochester, May 13, 1989

I N T R O D U C T I O N

The reason for this work

I was born and raised in the city of Lisbon. The city has had a strong influence on my photographic work. Since I began photographing, in 1976, my main interest was to discover and to show little-known aspects of Lisbon. My first serious work was a photographic survey of Lisbon's taverns, in 1980. Later, I made another survey about the night life of the city. Both were published in books (1). In 1986 I created an exhibition of photographs of players of Laranjinha, a game popular in these taverns. In the same year I also made a survey about old buildings of a certain area of the city that have since been demolished. Presently, I am interested in photographing the dance balls that are organized by popular clubs on Saturdays and Sundays.

During my photographic surveys I have often wondered about which photographers in the past had made work about the city similar to mine. And I wondered what kind of approaches they took to photograph the city. In 1983 my father gave me a collection of old magazines from the years 1906-1913. The "Ilustração Portuguesa" was published in Lisbon from 1906 to 1924. It was an illustrated magazine and the photographs are often more important than the words. "Ilustração Portuguesa" shows much about the city of Lisbon in that period, and I learned for the first time about photographers that had photographed Lisbon in the past. Then I asked photography collectors and archives collections and I was informed that a

reasonable amount of photographic work has been made about Lisbon in the past, but unfortunately a large part of it is little known and seldom available.

I decided to make my Master of Fine Art thesis about "The photographers that photographed the city of Lisbon in the period from 1886 to 1914". This way I could combine my studies in photographic conservation and historical photography with my interest in the documentation of the city of Lisbon. The time I have chosen was a period of great social change in Portuguese society. It was during this period that the bourgeoisie replaced the nobility as the dominant class in the Portuguese society. 1886 is a symbolic date to begin my research. It is the year of the first great international exhibition of photographs in Portugal. The "Exposição Internacional de Fotografia do Porto" took place in the Crystal Palace in the City of Porto and had the participation of many photographers such as Carlos Relvas and Rocchini from Portugal and J. M. Brownrigg, P. H. Emerson and H. P. Robinson from England. The Republic was established in Portugal in 1910. 1914 is the first year of the First World War and the fact that Portugal took part in it, on the Allied side, changed things considerably in the country.

It was a great pleasure for me to visit the collections of photographs existing in the city (most of them unknown for me) and to go through old newspapers and magazines, finding out about my country's past. Also, the research I made in Lisbon archives and collections gave me an idea of the present

condition of these collections and the existing conservation problems. This will be useful for me in my profession as soon as I get back to Lisbon. During my research I also developed many professional contacts that will probably be useful in my career in Portugal.

I want to say something about the limitations of this work. The history of photography in Portugal is a wide field that was never seriously studied. A few articles were published in newspapers and magazines about particular photographers, but an extensive work is yet to come. And the most important collection of photographs in Portugal, the "Arquivo Nacional de Fotografia", created in 1979, is not organized and is closed to the public. I could not make any research in this collection and I believe that they hold a great number of photographs of Lisbon.

Another limitation I had was time. This study requires years of continuous dedication and the six months I could spend doing my research are only enough to show just the visible tip of the iceberg.

(1) "Tabernas de Lisboa", Assírio & Alvim, Lisboa, 1981. [The Lisbon Taverns].

"Fotografias de Lisboa à Noite", Assírio & Alvim, Lisboa, 1983. [Photographs of Lisbon by Night].

FACTS ABOUT PORTUGAL AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

Portugal occupies an area of 34,254 square miles. It is smaller than New York State, wich has an area of 47,576 square miles.

By the turn of the century Portugal had colonies in Africa, Asia, and Oceania. Angola and Mozambique were the largest and most important Portuguese colonies. They are huge territories, with an area of about 800,000 square miles. Alaska has an area of about 586,000 square miles. However these territories were occupied by the Portuguese only on the shore line. The interiors were jungle, occasionally crossed by explorers.

The Portuguese population in 1900 was 5,400,000.

Lisbon has been the capital of Portugal since 1260, shortly after it was conquered from the Moors by Afonso I, the first King of Portugal. Lisbon is located on the mouth of the River Tagus, very close to the Atlantic Ocean. It was the departure point of Portuguese navigators on their way to Africa, India and Brazil in the XIV and XV centuries. Lisbon is an important seaport were Portuguese vessels carried the oriental goods, like gold, spices and jewelry back to Europe. This brought an immense prosperity to the city, which reached it's highest point in the XVI Century. Lisbon was by this time an important cultural center of Europe. A large number of monuments testify to all the magnificence of the Poruguese capital in the late XVII century.

On November 1, 1755 a huge earthquake destroyed the city almost completely. The population decreased from 350,000 to 200,000 after the earthquake. About 60,000 people were killed and a large number of people left the city. It wasn't until 1900 that the city's population recovered. The earthquake and the subsequent fire destroyed all the central area of Lisbon. The new city was rebuilt in the same spot, in a quite modern fashion, with squares, straight avenues and wide open spaces.

In 1822 Brazil gained its independence from Portugal. Brazil had been a Portuguese colony since the 1500s and its independence caused a great economic crisis for Portugal. Virtually all of the Portuguese economy in the XVIII century was based on the income from Brazil, and it took Portugal about 30 years to recover from this loss.

The Liberal Revolution took place in 1820. The Liberal party's victory resulted in a limitation of the King's powers and the election of a parliament through direct suffrage. In 1832 a civil war occurred between Liberals and Absolutists. The Liberal's leader was King Peter IV and the Absolutist's leader was his brother King Miguel I. The war between the two brothers lasted two years, ending with the victory of the Liberals. Miguel was expelled from Portugal. King Pedro ruled just for a few months and died in September 1834.

In September, 1834, Pedro IV's daughter, Maria II became Queen of Portugal. During her reign the fight went on between the rising new class of bourgeoisie and the old ruling class, made up of the land owners, the nobility and the church. The September Revolution occurred in September 1836. The first law limiting slavery dates from this period.

In 1846 a Popular Revolution started in the north of Portugal and it lead to another civil war. This revolution had the participation of many women and it was named after the heroine "Maria da Fonte". The Spanish army and the British navy, on the Tagus River, helped defeat this revolution.

After 1850, Portugal entered in to a period of relative social stability and economic growth. The country had recovered economically from the loss of Brazil and the political system was stabilized around a moderate constitution that limited the King's powers and created the conditions for the development of industry and agriculture. The engine of this progress was the evolving class, the bourgeoisie, wich was composed of business men, employees, military men, and lawyers. In this period the government reorganized public administration, organized the postal system, created telegraph and submarine cables, and began railroad construction.

The first industrial and agricultural exhibitions took place in Portugal at this time. It was a period of cultural development. A series of new theatres were created in Lisbon, the Geography Society was opened and the African expeditions gained a new dimension. In this period republican and socialist ideologies gained adherents in the Portuguese population, particularly in the two most important cities, Lisbon and Porto. A strong influence from the French and Spanish revolutions in the 1870's was also felt in Portugal. Spain had been proclaimed a Federal Republic by the Cortes in 1873. In the next year, Afonso XII was proclaimed King of Spain.

In 1889 Carlos I became the new King of Portugal. By this time Portugal had pretensions over the territory between Angola and Mozambique in Africa. Great Britain and Germany were coveting Portuguese African colonies, and in 1890 they made a treaty to share these territories. In 1889 England sent an ultimatum to Portugal to renounce their interest in these territories, or a war would be declared. The Portuguese government acceded. This generated a great dissatisfaction in Portugal, and a first attempt to create a Republican coup occurred one year later in the city of Porto.

The British have had for a long time a very strong influence in the Portuguese territories. The friendship between these two countries is well known internationally, but for the Portuguese it functioned more as a protection against Spanish invasion. After the British ultimatum to Portugal, the anti-British

feelings and republican feelings increased. Republicans took advantage of these feelings, including in their program a section about the creation of a new African Empire patterned after those of Belgium and Holland.

In 1903 Edward VII, King of England visited Portugal.

In 1906, following a rise in political instability, parliament was closed and a dictatorship was installed, with the support of the King. The press was censored and many newspapers were prohibited. This dictatorial government of João Franco ruled for two years.

In February 1, 1908 King Carlos I and his oldest son, D. Luis Filipe, were murdered by a high school teacher, named Buiça. Buiça was a member of the Republican Party, but he was acting on his own. Manuel II, second son of Carlos I, became the new King of Portugal.

Although the new King was only 18 years old, he tried to create a climate of agreement and social peace. However the Republican party was already very strong and well organised. In 1908 the Republicans won the municipal elections in Lisbon. Two years later, in October 4, 1910, a revolution started and on the next day, the Republic was founded. The Royal family left the country in a fisherman's boat from a beach at the north of Lisbon to the Royal yacht, and sail to Gibraltar.

The new Republic had many difficulties in a conservative and monarchic Europe. Only France and Switzerland were exceptions to the monarchic regimen of the other European countries. The provisional government's first laws were to separate the church and state, suppress nobility's titles, establish the right to strike for the workers (and to lock out for patronage), and a law allowing divorce. From 1910 to the First World War there was a visible progress in the economy and relative social stability.

In 1864, 72% of the total population was engaged in agriculture. But it is important to emphasize the growth of the bourgeoisie as a class during this time. In 1820 it included about 8% of the total population. The majority were public workers, teachers, lawyers, physicians. Only 10% of the bourgeoisie were business men. In 1867 the bourgeoisie had doubled its percentage in the total of the population, the number of business men were increasing, and kept growing until the 1900's. However, in 1911 the rural population was still the majority, amounting to 57% of the total Portuguese population.

WHY DID THEY PHOTOGRAPH LISBON ?

During my research on the photographic collections of Lisbon I found very few images of the city dating from earlier than the 1870's. The amount of work existing from the 1880's and 1890's is considerably larger. In the first fourteen years of the twentieth century, photographs were frequently used in the press and many images of Lisbon were made and published. The sales of postcards increased during the first years of the 20th century, until World War I. I intend to analyse the reasons for the increased interest in the urban photographs of this period and discuss the work I found during the research.

THE DOCUMENTATION OF THE CITY

Many photographs of Lisbon have been taken since the early days of photography in Portugal. The earliest image made in Portugal by means of a photographic process is known today through a wood engraving reproduction. This reproduction was made after a Daguerreotype and was published in a periodical. It is dated from 1840 and it represents the Ajuda Palace, one of the Royal Family residences. During the wet collodion period, many images were made of the streets, buildings and monuments of Lisbon. The earliest general views of Lisbon I could find were taken prior to 1873. They are two panoramas composed of several albumen prints mounted together, made by the photographer Francisco Rocchini (Slide #1). I dated this image prior to 1873

because it shows the top of the Augusta Street Arch under construction, and the statue was not placed on top of the Arch. The Arch was unveiled in 1873. Both these panoramas were widely reproduced. I found them often in books such as "Guia Illustrado de Lisboa", from 1891, and in periodicals of this period and other periods. The other early panorama I found is a view of Aqueducto das Aguas Livres, by Fillon. It is composed of three mounted albumen prints. Another photographer, A. S. Fonseca also made some views of Lisbon and published an album before 1871.

THE BUSINESS OF PHOTOGRAPHY

In the period 1886-1914, photography in Lisbon was an important business. The city had a population of about 350,000 people. During this period 181 studios were in business and advertised at least once in the "Anuário Comercial". Most of these studios were active for more than five years and some of them were in business throughout the entire period.

Portraiture was the most important sector of commercial photography. It was the only kind of photography with enough public support to allow professional photographers to earn a living. The most well-known and important studios in this period were "Photographia Allemã" (in business from 1878 to

1904), the Augusto Bobone studio (in business from 1895 to 1910), the Octávio Bobone studio, son of Augusto Bobone, (in business after his father's death, in 1910), the João Francisco Camacho studio (in business from 1888 to 1910), the Fernandes studio (in business from 1898 to 1914), the Fillon studio (in business in until 1892), "Photographie Francaise" (started business in 1910), the Arnaldo Fonseca studio (in business from 1903 to 1914), the Julio Novais studio (in business from 1899 to 1914 or later), the José Maria da Silva studio (in business from 1895 to 1914), the Frederico Redondo studio (in business from 1904 to 1914 or later) and the Carlos Vasques (in business from 1904 to 1914 or later). All these studios had portraiture as their prime activity.

THE SOCIAL AND TECHNICAL CHANGES

In 1871 dry plates were introduced and slowly took the place of the wet collodion process. Dry plates were much more convenient to use because they did not require any darkroom work on the spot where photographs were taken. Photographers bought the pre-sensitized plates from suppliers. In order to make the exposure, they just had to carry the camera and the plates. The plates were developed days or weeks later, after they got back

PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE PRESS

Great changes occurred in the Portuguese press during the Liberal Revolution in 1822 and in the period of the turn of the Century. Early newspapers were made to influence political opinion. They were low circulation papers and were given for free to the public. These papers were produced and paid for by the political groups and many of them were published during the periods of political and social instability. In the late 1860s the first informative newspapers were published in Portugal, covering a range of subjects, and having a wider circulation. They were paid for in part by the readers and in part by the advertising. In the first years of the twentieth century, several illustrated magazines started publication in Lisbon, marking a new period in the Portuguese press.

The development of the press in Portugal at this time was the product of the advance towards democracy and the free circulation of ideas and opinions in Portuguese society. Considering the size of the population of Portugal, the number and the quality of the periodicals in this period is remarkable.

Photography entered into the press very slowly. It was first used by the engravers to make wood engravings. The first illustrated periodical published in Portugal was "Ramalhete", published in 1837. "Arquivo Pitoresco" from 1856 and "Dois Mundos" from 1877 were other early periodicals published in Portugal. The first illustrated newspaper I found started in 1877. "Ocidente" was published every ten days until 1912, and it contained four to eight images per issue. The images published were wood engravings made after a drawing or after photographs. Halftones were introduced for the first time in 1889. The first halftone published in "Ocidente" represents the Batalha Monastery and is the reproduction of a photograph by Camacho.

"Ocidente" was a newspaper about politics and society, and the images published were portraits of political leaders and reportage about political ceremonies. It is interesting to note that the images were not directly related to the surrounding text. The text was usually an extensive political commentary. The images were captioned and showed ceremonies, visitors and meetings. Following the other illustrated periodicals, in the first years of the 20th century "Ocidente" published more and more images per issue. Photographers were not considered part of the newspaper staff. On January 10, 1902, the special issue celebrating the 25th anniversary of "Ocidente" had an extensive

reportage about the staff of the newspaper. Photographers were not referred to at all, but wood engravers had a special mention. The magazine ceased publication in 1912.

"Ilustração Portuguesa" was an illustrated newspaper published in the last years of the 19th century. It published wood engravings and covered a range of subjects wider than "Ocidente" did. This magazine had no relationship with another magazine with the same name published in 1903.

At the turn of the century three other illustrated magazines began to be published in Portugal. They were "Brazil-Portugal", "Serões" and "Ilustração Portuguesa".

"Brazil-Portugal" started in 1899 and was published twice a month for the next twelve years. It was fairly illustrated, primarily covering political events, but it also reported on society, sports, culture, parties, theatre, and international news. The activities of the King of Portugal were the favourite subjects for the reporters. Every issue related both public and private events occurring in the King's previous two weeks. The printing process of the halftones delayed the publication for at least two weeks and the news was two weeks old. The magazine could not compete with the newspapers in broadcasting the news, but could present a more elaborate display with a more careful

commentary. However when important events such as the regicide occurred, the news was released in the next issue (including photographs and commentary), in order to capitalize on public's interest.

"Brasil-Portugal" had a section of sports and another section about theatre published in all the issues. Most of the photographs published in "Brazil-Portugal" were by Benoliel or by Lima. The photographs were not always signed and I could not identify many of the published reportages. Periods existed where not a single photograph was signed in the magazine. In other periods all the photographs have an indication of the author. I can not explain this fact. The photographs published in "Brasil-Portugal" as a whole are a very good resource of information about the city of Lisbon in the period.

The magazine "Serões" was published monthly from 1900 to 1911. This magazine is an entertainment publication about culture, curiosities, science and life. "Serões" published interesting reportage about Lisbon such as the public gardens, the city by night, the markets, the flea markets and transport. It published photographs from photoreporters like Benoliel and also from other photographers that were not reporters, such as José Artur Bárcia and Paulo Guedes.

The magazine "Ilustração Portuguesa" was published by the newspaper "O Século", in two series. The first series of "Ilustração Portuguesa" started in 1903 and lasted for two years.

"Ilustração Portuguesa" series II started in 1906 and was published until 1924. This was a weekly magazine covering all subjects of interest for the middle class through the use of photographs. The range of subjects covered is quite wide, including politics, the workers's strikes, reportage about restaurants, stores, events, accidents, sports, art events, openings and unveiling ceremonies, Royal Family activities, and the arrival of vessels to the Tagus River. The magazine extensively covered the Revolutionary period in the 1910's, publishing a complete account of the fall of the Monarchy and the social movements of that period. The magazine's layout was quite artistic. It had drawings around the photographs, and cut outs were used to surround the drawings. This was an imaginative way of displaying images. "Ilustração Portuguesa" was ahead of all the other magazines published in this period in the creative use of images. The photographs were in fact more important than the text, containing a large part of the information, with the text supporting and explaining the photographs. Thirty to sixty images were published every week, and their quality was remarkable. Benoliel was the major

photographer of the magazine. His contribution was so important that I believe that the success of this periodical was due to his photographs.

I spent a few weeks looking at the photograph albums, then studied the photographs published in the periodicals. This was like seeing a play after looking at the theatre scenery for a long time. The albums show the scenery and the magazines show the people and the events.

The profession of photoreporter began at this time. For the first time there were individuals who could make a living through sales of photographs to the press. The demand for news images was large and Joshua Benoliel and A. Lima made their careers photographing events in the streets. They operated as free lances and frequently sold the same stories to more than one magazine. The magazines did not have exclusive rights to the reportage, but I did not find the same photograph published in two different magazines. Other photoreporters were Alexandre Cunha, Serra Ribeiro and J. Garcês. Photographers such as Fernandes and Arnaldo Fonseca combined studio activity with photojournalism in the 1910s. On October 13, an exhibition of press photographs was held in Lisbon, in the Imprensa Nacional building (National Press building).

JOSHUA BENOLIEL

Among the the photojournalists, Joshua Benoliel should receive special mention. Benoliel was an above average photographer. He published more images in the periodicals of this period, than all the other photographers put together, and he made these images with remarkable quality. Benoliel was noteworthy in his choice of subjects, in his ability to be present in the right place at the right moment, in choosing the best point of view to photograph and in his sensitivity to understand and capture the human phenomenon.

I found many images by Benoliel in the collection of Camara Municipal de Lisboa. After a certain time of contact with the collection I was able distinguish the images by Benoliel from images by the other photographers, just by looking at them. His images usually have something that make them unique. He had an ability to create interesting images from boring events. Among hundreds of images showing the funeral of King Carlos I, only one is visually interesting. It is an image by Benoliel of the funeral cortage passing by an industrial plant (Slide #7). In the anniversary of death of the Portuguese writer Alexandre Herculano, Benoliel photographed the crowd and the arch behind (Slide #8), creating in 1908 an image, that photojournalists

would be proud of taking twenty years later. Benoliel was also able to transmit his sense of humor to the images, as we can see in Slide #9. He was a man willing to work hard to get an image. In order to take the photograph of a duel involving Afonso Costa, Benoliel climbed on the roof of his car and shot over the garden wall. An image of the duel was published in the magazine *Ilustracao Portuguesa* and an image showing Benoliel on top of the car was published in the magazine *Brazil-Portugal*. Benoliel had the ability to choose the best point of view. In order to photograph the street-car drivers strike, Benoliel went to a balcony, showing all the crowd on the roof of the tramway, and the people moving around and running behind the tramcar. The riots in Lisbon were also photographed from a high vantage-point.

Benoliel was also attentive to the daily life of the city. He photographed street people to describe a way of life. Images showing the sewing women on their way to work or the nurses taking care of children in the public gardens (Slide #10), were not remarkable in the 1910's. Today these images are interesting because they show the way people used to live. Benoliel understood this potential value of photography, and he shot hundreds of similar images, going beyond the narrow limits of journalistic events. Benoliel made a good collection of photographs from cafes, restaurants, cars, department stores, used bookstores, peddlers, public fountains, women washing

laundry in the rivers, the removal of pianos (Slide #11) and households, water carriers, people consulting lotto numbers lists, and other events and activities.

Benoliel was well respected and he had good contacts in the ruling classes. He managed to be present in high level political meetings, such as the visit of President Loubet from France to King Carlos I, the Algeciras Conference, and the visit of King Manuel II to England. Benoliel was admitted to the Royal hunts, met the Emperor William II of Germany, King Edward VII of England, and was a personal friend of Afonso XIII King of Spain, who once stopped his carriage to greet him. Benoliel photographed the Revolution of October 5, 1910, the Portuguese troops in World War I, and in all these situations he was able to take excellent photographs. In some aspects, Benoliel's work anticipates Erich Salmon's photographs.

SELECTEDED PHOTOGRAPHERS

JOSÉ ARTUR BÁRCIA

José Artur Bárcia was an artist and photographer who lived in Lisbon. His photographs were published in the magazines "Ilustração Portuguesa", in 1906 and in "Serões", in 1908 and 1909. Bárcia published at least two series of postcards, "Portuguese Landscapes" and "Old Lisbon" of great ethnographic and historic value. Bárcia was a close friend of the Portuguese writer Julio de Castilho, and he compiled an index of the 8 volumes of "Lisboa Antíga", [Old Lisbon], an ethnographic and historical essay about Lisbon. I presume Barcia was interested in studying and photographing the city of Lisbon and had a good knowledge of it. He made a series of portraits of writers and poets "at home and in the office", in a style quite advanced for the period in wich they were made (Slide #12).

I would guess that Bárcia was not a professional photographer, but may have had occasional assignments for newspapers. He was an advanced amateur, interested in the artistic side of photography and in experimentation. He published night photographs, including street people at night, in the magazine "Serões", in 1908 (Slides #13, #14 and #15).

Slide #16 is also by Bárcia.

JOSHUA BENOLIEL

(1873-1932)

Joshua Benoliel was born on January 13, 1873. He died in Lisbon, on February 3, 1932. Information about his birthplace is contradictory. At his death, newspapers asserted that Benoliel was born in Lisbon, but the photographer Horácio Novaes, who was Benoliel's assistant in the late 1920's, and the Portuguese photographic historian José Luis Madeira assert that Benoliel was born on Gibraltar.

Benoliel was a British Jew, who spent most of his life in Lisbon, working as a free-lance photographer for the newspaper "O Século" and the magazines "Ilustração Portuguesa", "Brazil-Portugal", "Ocidente" and "Serões". Benoliel was the creator of photojournalism in Portugal, shooting hundreds of thousands of images during thirty years of intense photographic activity. His first reportage was published in the magazine "O Tiro Civil" in 1898. In 1906 "Ilustração Portuguesa" started publication, and Benoliel began his long collaboration with the magazine. He worked for the "Ilustração Portuguesa" until 1918, then he quit to start a food business. Six years later Benoliel returned to "O Século", as head of the photographic departement, but by this time "Ilustração Portuguesa" had ceased publishing and Benoliel's photographic activity was greatly reduced.

But from 1903 to 1918 Benoliel was present in every major political event in Portugal, from diplomatic receptions and processions to strikes and revolutions. He travelled to London and Paris with King Carlos I. He met Emperor William II of Germany, King Eduard VII of England and he was a personnel friend of Afonso XIII, King of Spain. Benoliel was in Spain during the fall of the monarchy. He photographed the Algeciras Conference, the Republican Revolution in Portugal in 1910 and the Portuguese participation in the first World War. His photographs were published in magazines such as "ABC" (Madrid) and "Illustration" (Paris). He also photographed the daily life of the city.

He married Simy Benoliel and had two sons, Judah and David, and a daughter, Ester. He lived in Rua Ivens, no. 6, 4th, in Lisbon. His son Judah also became a photojournalist.

Benoliel kept all his glass plates at home, piled in his corridor. After his death, the glass plates were sold to institutions and interested people and the collection was dispersed. Many of these plates were lost. A great number of them are in the collection of Camara Municipal de Lisboa.

Slides #7, #8, #9, #10, #11, #17, #18, #19 and #20 are by Benoliel.

AUGUSTO BOBONE

(1852-1910)

Augusto Bobone was born in 1852 and died in 1910. He studied at the Academia de Belas Artes in Lisbon. A well-known artist, he took over Fillon's studio in 1889, after Fillon died. His studio was at Rua Serpa Pinto, n. 79, in Lisbon and it was in business from 1889 to 1910. Bobone was essentially a studio photographer and most of his works are portraits, but he also made some architectural photographs. He was also known as a photographer of art objects, such as paintings, sculptures and jewelery.

Bobone held the title "Photographer of the Royal Families of Portugal and Spain". Bobone was awarded "Grand Prix" in exhibitions of Paris and Rio de Janeiro and he was awarded gold medals in Italy, United States, Belgium and Egypt.

After his death on 1910, his son Octavio continued the Bobone studio, and maintained the prestige of his father's work.

Slide #21 is by Bobone.

JOÃO FRANCISCO CAMACHO

(1833-1898)

João Francisco Camacho was born in 1833 on Madeira Island (Portugal). He died in Lisbon on November 7, 1898. Camacho lived in Madeira until the 1860's. By that time he had traveled in America and Europe, where he learned photography. He then opened a photographic studio in Lisbon. The studio was located at Rua Nova do Almada 116-2. It was in business at least since 1888, but probably started earlier. After Camacho's death the studio was kept in business until 1905. In 1901 they advertised a telephone (number 288). In 1906 the Camacho's studio was taken over by Arnaldo da Fonseca, but it retained the same name and address until 1910.

Camacho published photographs in the magazine "Ocidente" in 1886, 1888, 1890, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1897, and his work was posthumously published in "Serões" in 1901.

Camacho also photographed of the Royal Family of Portugal in late 1880's, early 1890's.

Camacho was a prominent member of the "Sociedade de Geografia", the most active and distinctive scientific society in Lisbon during the period.

JOSÉ JOAQUIM DA COSTA FERNANDES

Fernandes started working as Augusto Bobone's assistant. Then he founded his own studio in Lisbon, on April 9, 1898, at Rua do Loureto no 43-1. Fernandes was in business at least from 1901 to 1914. He advertised images of landscapes, monuments, and interiors. He also sold images made by the famous photographer Carlos Relvas.

Fernandes frequently cooperated with Joshua Benoliel. He also made photographs for postcards. These are primarily of theatre scenes and portraits of artists. They were published by Paulo Guedes e Saraiva. Fernandes and Benoliel together photographed the Republican Revolution of October 5, 1910 and the social agitation of the following years. Fernandes also photographed the visit of King Edward VII of England to Lisbon in April, 1903.

Fernandes published photographs in "Ilustração Portuguesa" from 1908 to 1913, in "Brazil-Portugal" in 1905, and in "Ocidente" in the years of 1905, 1906, 1908, 1912. Most of these photographs are theatre scenes and portraits of artists. The bibliography listed below is not complete. There are many more essays about theatre from Fernandes in these magazines during these years.

ARNALDO DA FONSECA

(1868-19??)

Arnaldo da Fonseca was born on May 4, 1868. He graduated from the Naval Academy, but he did not follow a career in the navy. He started working as a photographer and became one of the most prestigious artists of the period.

Fonseca founded the Instituto Photographico, which operated at Rua Ivens no 28-1, from 1891 to 1896 (at least). Fonseca was the director of the studio "Officinas Photográphicas", located in Praça dos Restauradores no 38, from 1903 to 1914 (at least). It was advertised as the only studio in the city with an elevator. The Camacho studio was taken over by the Officinas Photográphicas in 1906. This studio was locatad at Rua Nova do Almada 116.

Fonseca was a Republican, and after the Republican revolution in 1910, he embarked on a diplomatic career, and was posted to Manaus in Brazil, Vigo in Spain, and Verin.

In 1899 he published a Practical Guide to Photography (Guia prático de fotografia), a Guide to Color Photography (A fotografia a cores pelo método directo, o método indirecto e pelo método misto, sua relação e actual solução prática) and in 1905 another Guide for the Photographer (Guia do Fotógrafo).

Though he was a Republican, he made portraits of Kings Carlos I and Manuel II and of the visit that the Queen of England made to Portugal in 1905.

His photographs were published in the magazine "Brazil-Portugal" in 1900, 1901, 1902, 1905, 1908 and in the magazine "Ilustração Portuguesa" in 1908 and 1910. Fonseca also published photoessays and photographs in "Serões" in 1908 and 1909 and in "Ocidente" in 1903 and 1904.

ANSELMO FRANCO

I do not know much about Anselmo Franco. I don't even know if Franco was a professional photographer. There is a reference about Franco in "Ilustração Portuguesa" in 1913, stating that he was one of the exhibitors in the photographic show of Imprensa Nacional. This was a show about photography in the press.

The collection of Camara Municipal de Lisboa holds a group of photographs by Franco that are good examples of city documentation. His images show events and activities, and are dated from 1908 to 1918.

PAULO EMILIO GUEDES

(1866-19??)

Paulo Emilio Guedes was born at Mondim da Beira, in Portugal, on March 23, 1886. Early in his life he moved to Lisbon and started working as a clerk. At the same time he was studying at "Ateneu Comercial de Lisboa". In the 1900's he began a publishing company named "Papellaria e tipografia Paulo Guedes e Saraiva". This company became well known in Lisbon as a postcard publisher. By 1912 they had published about 1900 postcards. They also published the Album "Quadros da Historia de Portugal" (Images of the history of Portugal) and several school books.

Guedes intensely photographed the city of Lisbon through the 1910's and the 1920's. He photographed buildings, public gardens, political events, sports, Royal Family life. His photographic activity extends up to 1940. I found a large amount of work by Guedes in the collection of Camara Municipal de Lisboa. However I could find only one photoreportage by Guedes in the magazine "Serões" in 1909. Most of his work was probably intended for postcard production. All his work shows an intention to document the city, and is of very high quality.

Slides #5, #6 and #23 are by Guedes.

LIMA

With the name Lima I found four different first names that may or may not belong to the same person:

1. Lima
2. A. Lima
3. A. C. Lima
4. Alberto Lima

Lima published an article about the Music Bands in the magazine "Serões" in 1908, and presumably he was alive and active then.

A. Lima published in the magazines "Ilustração Portuguesa" in 1912, "Ocidente" in 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912 (32 reportages total) and published in the magazine "Brazil-Portugal" in 1904 and 1905 (19 reportages). He photographed ceremonies such as openings, dedications, lunches, receptions, meetings, monuments, the king's activities, the army, bull fights, sports, theatre and schools. Most of his photographs do not go farther than documenting the event he was photographing, such as a group of politicians leaving a meeting or a the king visiting an institution. Lima didn't put much imagination in his images, and many of them are repetitive and boring. He has a few good images, but he never went beyond the requirements of the magazine.

Between them, A. C. Lima and Benoliel took about ninety percent of the photographs published in the magazine "Brazil-Portugal". A. C. Lima had the same style as A. Lima and I think they are the same man. He published 179 reportages in Brazil-Portugal from 1908 until 1914, covering all subjects of that time. He published images about sports, boat races, and the Republican Revolution. All the information I have from this photographer is from "Brazil-Portugal".

Alberto Lima published in "Ocidente" in 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1908, 1911 and 1912 photographs of social events, funerals, sports and theatre.

Lima, A. Lima, A. C. Lima and Alberto Lima were photoreporters. If they were the same man I can tell that he was a very active photoreporter, in business in the period from 1900 to 1920. I didn't find any photographs by Lima in the collections.

Slides #24 and #25 are by A. C. Lima.

ANTÓNIO NOVAES

António Novaes lived and worked in Lisbon. He worked with Joshua Benoliel. Novaes was for some time the court photographer of King Carlos I. In 1896, Novaes had a photographic studio in Lisbon at Rua do Arco da Graça no. 30. This is the only year I found a reference to his studio.

His portraits and reportage of politics and social events were published in postcards by Paulo Guedes e Rocha. His work was published in "Archivo Democrático", "Archivo Republicano" and "Rocha".

Novaes published in "Brazil-Portugal" in 1904 and 1905, in "Ilustração Portuguesa" in 1908 and in "Serões" in 1908. His magazine work is mostly photographs of political events and portraits of the Royal Family.

Slide #22 is by Novaes.

FRANCISCO ROCCHINI

(182?-1893)

Francisco Rocchini was from Italy. He began working as a wood worker and later specialized in camera construction. Rocchini opened a photographic studio in Travessa da Agua Flor no 1-2. The studio was operating from 1888 to 1896. Rocchini died in 1893, at the age of 72, but the studio was kept in business until 1912.

Rocchini's studio published at least one catalog and price list of his photographs, dated September 16, 1894. It offered 451 photographs and panoramas. Most of these images show the city of Lisbon and surroundings, including general views, houses, streets, churches, train stations, theatres, monuments, hotels, markets, war vessels and art works. Unveiling ceremonies and photographs of monuments were also advertised.

Rocchini published photographs in the magazine "Ocidente" in 1886 and 1890. After his death his images were published in "Seroes" in 1908 and "Ocidente" in 1895, 1898, 1908 and 1910.

Rocchini was a photographer of the city. His images are mostly architectural views and cityscapes. He made also same photographic surveys of industrial plants, like the slaughter houses and the water pumping station, but these photographs emphasized architectural information rather than human aspects.

Slides #1, #26 and #27 are by Rocchini.

CARLOS VASQUES

Carlos Vasques was a photographer with a studio at Rua D. Pedro V, in Lisbon from 1904 to 1906. In 1907 he moved to Largo da Abegoaria no. 4 in Lisbon, and remained until 1914 (and probably in the following years). Vasques published photographs in "Ilustração Portuguesa" at least in the years 1908, 1910 and 1912. He published photographs in "Ocidente" in 1908. The great majority of his images are related to the theatre, from stage scenes to portraits of actors and actresses.

The most remarkable work by Vasques that I could find was a series of photographic albums, named "Fotografias de Lisboa" (Lisbon Photographs). Each one contains 35 8"x10" toned gelatin silver prints. Most of these images are from the late 1910's and 1920's. They display the interiors and exteriors of palaces, churches, health centers, clubs, street scenes and monuments.

Slides #2, #3 and #4 are by Vasques.

THE METHODS AND SOURCES OF RESEARCH

Photographic collections and periodicals were the two main sources of information for this survey. I have listed the most important photographic collections in Lisbon, including some collections that are not open to the public. I also list postcard collections. I have also listed illustrated magazines published in this period. In the second part of this text, I describe the criteria I used to select the photographs and the methods I have developed to date the images of Lisbon.

C O L L E C T I O N S

ARQUIVO FOTOGRÁFICO DA CAMARA MUNICIPAL DE LISBOA

Largo da Rosa, 1100 Lisboa

Hours: Monday-Friday, 9:00am-5:00pm

Contact: Dr. Armando Silva

This is the archive of Lisbon City Hall. The collection is very interesting, holding 80,000 images of the city, from 1870 to 1974, on glass plates and film, from which modern gelatin silver prints were made. There are no original prints in this collection. About 75% of prints have an author indication, but in some prints authorship is attributed to collectors or dealers. About 20,000 of these images belong to the period I am studying, from 1886 to 1914. There is a card file organized by streets and city places. The collection is not computerized and there is no file organized by photographers. Copy prints are available for a fee. The photographers represented are Bácia, Benoliel, Anselmo Franco, Alexandre Cunha, Horácio Novaes,

Mário Novais, Salgado, Paulo Guedes, Passaporte, Eduardo Portugal, Martins Pozal, Rocchini, A. Salgado, Dinis Salgado, Jaime Santos, Manuel Tavares and others. There are also a great number of photographs from the Seixas collection. I went through all of the images from the period I am studying.

ARQUIVO FOTOGRÁFICO DO JORNAL "O SÉCULO"

The newspaper "O Século" started in 1880s and was published until the late 1970's. The same company that published "O Século" published books and magazines, such as "Ilustração Portuguesa" and others. The photographic collection includes about 80,000 glass negatives and a great number of film negatives. I could not consult this collection, as it has been closed to the public since 1986. It is being moved to FOTOTECA (a government department, see below) and will be open to the public at some time in the future.

ARQUIVO NACIONAL DE FOTOGRAFIA

Calçada do Mirante à Ajuda 10, 1400 Lisboa

Hours: By appointment

Contact: Dra. Victoria Mesquita

The National Archives of Photography holds about two and a half million images, from Daguerreotypes to contemporary color slides. A great part of this collection are glass-plate black

and white negatives. The collection is not organized and access to images is difficult. I could consult only a photographic album from Rocchini. The great majority of negatives do not have a accompanying copy print.

BIBLIOTECA DO MUSEU DA MARINHA

The library of the Naval Museum has a collection of 30,000 photographs, put together by the collector Seixas. This collection includes images of World War I and the shore line of Lisbon. I could find no indication about the authorship of the photographs.

BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL

Campo Grande, 1700 Lisboa

This is the National Archives of Portugal. The Iconography Department holds a good postcard collection. Most postcards are not signed and were useless for my research. The Biblioteca Nacional has the largest periodicals collection in the country, holding virtually all illustrated magazines ever published in Portugal. Some of them are available for consultation on microfilm only.

FOTOTECA-SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DA COMUNICAÇÃO SOCIAL

Palácio Foz, Praça dos Restauradores, 1100 Lisboa

Phone 362821

Holds 39,000 images on glass plates, films and negatives. The earliest are 1880's images of the celebration of the 300th anniversary of Luis de Camões's death. There are forty eight images from the 1910 Revolution. The rest are post 1939 images. I could find no author indication.

HEMEROTECA

Rua de S. Pedro de Alcantra, 1200 Lisboa

Hours: Monday-Friday 9:00am to 7:00pm

Holds a great collection of magazines and newspapers published in Portugal. Among them all issues of "Ilustração Portuguesa", "Brasil-Portugal", "Ocidente", "O Tiro Civil", "Tiro e Sport", "Serões" and others.

MUSEU DA CIDADE

Campo Grande, 1700 Lisboa

Hours: Tuesday-Sunday, 10:00am-5:00pm

Contact: Dra. Raquel Florentino

This museum owns a collection of photographic albums, some of them were compiled by the the historien Vieira da Silva and

others assembled by photographers. The following is a list of albums and authors from the Museu da Cidade wich I was allowed to consult.

"Vistas de Lisboa do Século XX", Bobone. [Two albums "XX century views of Lisbon", with a stamp from A. Bobone on the lower left mount. Each album contains forty one, 10"X 12" printing-out paper prints, displaying interior and exterior views of the following institutions:

Album I - Literature school, Sciences Academy, Natural History Museum, Commercial and Industrial Institute of Lisbon.

Album II - Army School, Casa Pia, Maria Pia asylum, Jerónimos Cathedral and monastery, the National Library].

"Lisboa, Fotografias, Desenhos e Projectos". [This is a collection of thirteen albums put together by the historian Vieira da Silva which contain drawings, postcards, photographs and newspaper clippings about the city of Lisbon. I could consult the following albums:

Album V (1903-I 7), with photographs by A. S. Fonseca.

Album VI (1904-I 7), with photographs by Rocchini.

Album VII (1905-I 7), unidentified photographs

Album XIII (1911-I 7), with photographs by Rocchini.

"Hospital de Doenças Infecto Contagiosas", Foyo e Castro.

["Contagious disease Hospital". Twenty six printing-out paper photographs, displaying interior and exterior views of the hospital].

"Fotografias de Lisboa", Carlos Vasques. ["Lisbon Photographs".

This is a collection of albums numbered I, II and IV. Album number III is not in this collection. Each album contains forty-four toned, gelatin silver prints, mounted on boards with the blindstamp of Carlos Vasques and the address Largo da Abegoaria 4. On the back of each mount is a stamp with the name Vasques and a different address; Rua Raphael Bordalo Pinheiro. Album number I has photographs of the Benfica and Jesus Clinics, interiors of palaces, churches and several other buildings in Lisbon. Album number II has photographs of monuments, streets and the main squares of the city. Album number IV has interiors of Maxim's Club and Ulrich Palace. Some of these images are from the late 1920's and early 1930's].

"Album de Lisbonne". ["The Lisbon Album". (Accession number 1819-I 7). The album displays 5"x 7", mounted albumen prints of Lisbon. Many of them are by A. S. Fonseca. Others have no author indication. The images display city panoramas, monuments and churches].

"Aqueducto das Aguas Livres", Fillon. (Accession number 798-I 7). [Three 11"x 14" albumen prints, mounted as a panorama, showing the most remarkable part of this water canal in Lisbon].

"Panoramas de Lisboa", Rocchini. ["Lisbon Panoramas", album containing two panoramas of Lisbon. The first panorama is a view from the castle on the west side of the city and is composed of seven 8"x 10", mounted albumen prints. The second panorama is a view from S. Pedro de Alcantra, on the East side of the city, and is composed of six 8"x 10" mounted albumen prints].

"Canal do Alviella", Rocchini. ["Alviella Canal". The album displays the opening ceremony, the facilities and equipment of the water pumping center of the Alviella Canal. It is composed of ten 10"x 12" mounted albumen prints. Each mount has a subtitle. The museum holds two copies].

"Asilo de Mendicidade de Lisboa", Rocchini. ["Poverty Asylum of Lisbon". The album is composed of 10"x 12" mounted albumen prints showing interiors and exteriors of this asylum. There are portraits of patients as well. The mounts have printed subtitles].

"Torneio no Hippódromo de Belém", Clemente dos Santos and Camacho. ["Tournament at Belém hippodrome, in the evening of April 24, 1892". The album is composed of 8"x 10" albumen prints, displaying scenes of this recreation of a medieval tournament and its spectators. "Cliché by Clemente dos Santos", "Photographs by Camacho" and "Published by M. Gomes, book seller of the King and Royal family" are written on the mounts].

"Festejos do tricentenário de Camões em 1880", Henrique Nunes. (Accession number 1821-I 7). ["Festivities of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of Luis de Camões's Death". The album is composed of 5"x 7" mounted albumen prints, displaying the decorated floats used in the festivities].

"Lisboa Artística e Industrial, 1908", J. Barrera. ["Views of Lisbon artistic and industrial".

I L L U S T R A T E D M A G A Z I N E S

* BRAZIL-PORTUGAL *

"Brazil-Portugal" was published twice a month, from 1900 to 1913. The magazine had an average of 20 pages per issue and in each issue had twenty to thirty photographs. The dimensions of each issue were roughly 12"x 16". The main subject of the reportages were the political events and political commentary. Great attention was given to the king's activities. Some issues published cultural and social reportages. Every issue of Brazil-Portugal contained a section about theatre and another about sports. I consulted all issues published.

* ILLUSTRACÃO PORTUGUESA *

The series II of "Ilustração Portuguesa" was published from 1906 to 1924. It was a weekly magazine, increasingly illustrated from 1906 onwards. The magazine had an average of 40 to 50 pages per issue and in each issue 40, 60, or even more photographs were published. In weeks of great social or political activity, or in weeks that important sport events occurred, the magazine published issues containing more than one

hundred photographs. The dimensions of each issue were 10"x12". Large stories were published containing photographs.

Ilustração Portuguesa anticipated the German magazines of the 1920's and 1930's in the publication of photo essays. The photographs were the most important carriers of information and the text was often just a support for the images. The magazine covered all subjects of interest in that period.

* OCIDENTE *

"Ocidente" was published every ten days, from January 1, 1878 until December 10, 1912. It was a periodical about politics, seldom illustrated. Each issue had an average of 8 pages and its format was roughly 16"x 20". No more than 10 photographs were published per issue, and sometimes only four or five photographs were published. No photo stories or groups of photographs appeared and often there was no connection between text and images. The great majority of the images published were portraits. I consulted all issues from 1886 until 1912.

* SERÕES *

"Serões" was published every month from 1901 to 1911. It was an entertainment magazine, with articles about general subjects, from city life to fishing for whales. The dimensions of each issue were about 8"x 10", the number of pages per issue was 50, and the number of photographs published per issue varied between 15 and 30. Groups of photographs were used to illustrate the same subject, but no photo stories were published. I consulted all the issues of Serões.

M E T H O D O L O G Y

I used the following criteria to select the photographs: I defined two levels of quality. The first level included all the images that may be within the scope of this project. The second level includes only the best quality images, which would be selected to present the slide show.

In order to be included in the FIRST LEVEL an image should accomplish all the following requirements:

1. Photographs should have a photographer identification, or a studio indication, or some kind of authorship reference.
2. Photographs should display a subject related to the city or outskirts of Lisbon. I included the nearby towns of Sintra, Cascais, Mafra, Montijo, Barreiro and Almada. I considered the following subjects related to the city of Lisbon: city views, streets, squares, buildings, stores, restaurants, political life, social and military events, daily events, portraits not made in studio, interiors of palaces and residences, exhibitions, congresses, sports. I excluded studio portraits, advertising and fashion photographs, and art objects from this group.
3. Photographs should have been made in the period that I am studying; 1886-1914. If not dated, photographs should not show any clue that prove they belong to another period.

With this criteria in mind, I went through the collections and publications listed above and built a card file with entries arranged by the photographer's name. I included a description of each image or group of images and the source. Some

unidentified but very interesting images were included in "anonymous" section.

In order to be included in the SECOND LEVEL an image should meet all the requirements of first level, plus it should present exceptional interest and good print quality. This "exceptional interest" is essentially a personal judgement based on aesthetic criteria, journalistic interest, the display of the evolution of the city or interesting ethnographic or technological aspects.

I found a great number of undated images in albums, collections, and sometimes in publications or periodicals. City views were often used in periodicals much later than the year they were taken. An example of this is an image published in "Ocidente" in 1908 to show the place where King Carlos I was murdered. The published image is from a photograph taken by Rocchini in the 1890's.

In order to help date the views of of Lisbon, I compiled the following list of dates for the construction and unveiling of buildings and monuments. The indicated dates, if not otherwise specified, are opening or unveiling dates.

Apolo theatre construction 1865
Augusta street arch 1873
Avenida Hotel 1892
Avenida da Liberdade construction 1879
Café Marrare closing 1866
Camões monument 1867
Camões high school 1907
Campo Pequeno bullfight arena 1892
Casa da Moeda in Conde Barão 1891
Chiado department store 1884
CML building great fire 1863
CML building reconstruction 1880
Coliseu 1890
D. Amelia theatre (S. Carlos) 1893
D. Pedro IV monument construction 1868
D. Pedro IV monument 1873
Eça de Queirós monument 1903
Escola Industrial of Alcantra 1888
Gimnasio Theatre construction 1868
Glória elevator October 10, 1885
Grandella 1891
Moors Palace at Avenida 1891
Passeio Publico demolition 1883
Passos Manuel high school 1887
Railways opening Lisboa-Carregado 1856

Restauradores square monument 1866

Rossio train station opening 1890

Rossio Tunnel construction 1887

Sociedade Nacional de Geografia 1897

Santa Apolónia train station 1865

Trindade theatre construction 1867

Universal hotel 1883

Vila Sousa adaptation 1889



**PHOTOGRAPHY IN LISBON, PORTUGAL
FROM 1886 TO 1914**

Thesis Defense Lecture and Slide Presentation

by

LUIS PAVAO

MAY 1, 1989

12:00

ROOM A100

Basement, Memorial Wallace Library

R.I.T.

**(In partial fulfillment of the requirements of the M.F.A.
Degree)**

PHOTOGRAPHY STUDIOS IN BUSINESS IN THE PERIOD 1888 TO 1914

I obtained the names and addresses of all the photographers that had studios in Lisbon between 1888 and 1914 from the magazine "Anuario Commercial". The following list refers to all the years between these two dates except 1893 and 1894, because I could not find those issues.

ACHILLES & Cia

Rua dos Anjos 36: 1898 to 1902

Largo do Intendente 7: 1903, 1904

ACHILLES FRISCONI, same address: 1905 to 1907

Avenida D. Amélia 1-E: 1908 to 1910

Avenida Almirante Reis 1-E: 1911 to 1914

PHOTOGRAPHIA ACHILLES

Rua dos Anjos 36: 1897, 1898

VILLA ADELAIDE

António Maria Serra

Rua do Limoeiro 9: 1900, 1902 to 1914

AGÊNCIA PHOTOGRAPHICA

Rua Aurea 256-1: 1905, 1906

AGÊNCIA PHOTOGRAPHICA

Rua Aurea 292-1: 1914

ALLEMÃ

Cunha e Sobral

Rua Garret 103-1: 1905

José Vitorino da Cunha Azevedo, same address: 1906

José Cunha, same address: 1907 to 1914

PHOTOGRAPHIA ALLEMÃ

Studio founded in 1878

Rua de Santa Isabel 86: 1888, 1889

Rua de Saraiva de Carvalho 86: 1890, 1892

Rua Saraiva de Carvalho 80-1: 1895 to 1897

Rua de S. José 211 and Rua Saraiva de Carvalho 80-1: 1898

above addresses plus Avenida da Liberdade 58: 1899

Rua de S. Jose 211: 1900

Av. Liberdade 158 and Rua de S. José 211: 1901, 1902

Isabel Jacinta Sobral, Rua de S. José 211: 1903, 1904

A. M. ALMEIDA

Rua do Arco do Limoeiro 7-10: 1913

J. PNTO DE ALMEIDA

Rua do Arco da Graça 30: 1891

CANDIDO ALVES

Photographia Europa

Largo de S. Martinho 19: 1895 to 1904

SANTO ANDRÉ

José da Silva Magalhães

Calçada da Graça 12: 1908 to 1914

PHOTOGRAPHIA ARTISTICA

Rua de D. Pedro V 2: 1900

PHOTOGRAPHIA AUREA

Rua Aurea 243: 1896 to 1898

J. R. Silva

Rua de Santa Justa 107: 1899 to 1906

PHOTOGRAPHIA AURORA

Augusto Ferreira Gambeta

Rua Nova do Desterro 9: 1895, 1896

PHOTOGRAPHIA AVELLAR

Carlos Severino de Avellar

Largo do Conde Barão 4: 1890, 1891, 1892, 1895 to 1914

AVENIDA

Vaz e Ferreira

Praça dos Restauradores 46-1D: 1904

AUGUSTO CEZAR DE AZEVEDO

Rua Motta Veiga 82 R/C-D: 1905

BASTOS

Eduardo Novaes

Calçada do Duque 19: 1902 to 1914

BELENENSE

Joaquim Garcia, Ida Augusta

Travessa do Marta Pinto 11: 1902 to 1908

BELENENSE

Alda Coutinho

Rua da Junqueira, 183-1: 1902, 1903

MELLO & BENEDY

Largo do Poço Novo 2-A: 1898

BOHÉMIA

Travessa Larga 31: 1907

AUGUSTO BOBONE

Rua Serpa Pinto 79: 1895 to 1910

OCTAVIO BOBONE

Rua Serpa Pinto 79: 1911 to 1914

BRAZIL

J. Carlos Silva

Rua da Escola Politécnica 141: 1914

PHOTOGRAPHIA BRITO

Brito Nogueira

Rua de Alcantara 62-A: 1895 to 1901

ANTONIO A. CAMACHO

Rua da Senhora do Monte 16: 1908

JOÃO AUGUSTO CAMACHO

Rua dos Poiais de S. Bento 71-2: 1896

Rua Ivens 28-1: 1898

JOÃO FRANCISCO CAMACHO

Rua Nova do Almada 116-2: 1888 to 1910

A. R. CAMPOS

Calçada do Duque 18: 1892

MANUEL DA SILVA CAMPOS

Rua do Limoeiro 10: 1888 to 1892

MARIA EUGÉNIA REA CAMPOS

Calçada do Duque 10: 1891, 1895 to 1901

CARVALHO

Theodósio de Carvalho e Cia.

Rua Gilberto Rola, 67-1: 1911 to 1914

FRANCISCO GONÇALVES DE CASTRO

Rua do Limoeiro 10: 1914

ALVARO CAVRÔE

Rua Saraiva de Carvalho 192: 1902 to 1913

PHOTOGRAPHIA CENTRAL

C. Furtado e Companhia

Rua de Santa Justa 107: 1909

PHOTOGRAPHIA CENTRAL

E. de Lima

Rua da Palma 37: 1913, 1914

CENTRO PHOTOGRAPHICO ACADEMICO

José da Silva Magalhães

Rua da Imprensa Nacional 126: 1900 to 1908

same address plus Photographia Santo André

Calçada da Graça 12-1:1909 to 1914

CENTRO PHOTOGRAPHICO LIBERAL E CIVIL

Oliveira-Martins

Travessa de Santa Quitéria 82: 1902

PHOTOGRAPHIA FLORA. COSTA & COELHO

Calçada da Estrela 99: 1895. 1896

NUNES E CORREIA

Rua das Chagas 9: 1899 to 1901

COUTINHO & COMANDITA

RUA IVENS 45: 1898. 1899

PHOTOGRAPHIA CONTEMPORANIA

Rua do Arco da Graça 30: 1896 to 1898

PHOTOGRAPHIA CORREIA

Calçada do Duque 8: 1888 to 1890

CORREIA

Widow

Rua D. Pedro V, 18: 1899 to 1902

CARDOSO E CORREIA

Rua da Palma 37-1: 1905 to 1912

Rua das Chagas 9: 1913

VIUVA CORREIA

Rua D. Pedro V 18 & 20: 1895 to 1898

XAVIER & CORREIA

Rua do Limoeiro 10: 1895 to 1899

A. J. COSTA

Rua de S. Bento 436: 1909. 1910

ALFREDO COSTA

Rua dos Anjos 6-1: 1905 to 1909

ERNESTO MESQUITA COSTA

Rua de S. Bento 436: 1904 to 1907

JOÃO CARLOS COUTINHO

Rua Ivens 43: 1900 to 1908

RAUL CRUZ

RUA DA SENHORA DO MONTE 4: 1911 TO 1914

J. CUNHA

Calçada do Ferragial 13: 1906 to 1908

DAMIÃO

Largo do Regedor 1: 1888 to 1902

ELECTRO-RAPIDA

Faustino Garcia

Largo de S. Domingos 13: 1914

NOVA PHOTOGRAPHIA ESTRELLA

Calçada da Estrela 39: 1889 to 1892

FRANCISCO EUGÉNIO

R. de S. Tiago 9: 1891

EUROPA

Candido Alves

Largo da S. Martinho 12: 1905 to 1908

António Correia, same address: 1909

JOSÉ JOAQUIM DA COSTA FERNANDES

Rua do Loureto, 43: 1903 to 1906

PHOTOGRAPHIA FERNANDES

Rua do Loureto 43-1: 1901 to 1914

PHOTOGRAPHIA FIDELIDADE

Germano Augusto Coelho Mourão

Calçada de Santo André 18: 1898 to 1901

José Joaquim Bastos, same address: 1902 to 1911

Carlos Augusto Xavier da Silva, same address: 1912 to 1914

A. FILLON

Rua Serpa Pinto 46: 1888 to 1892

ANTÓNIO DA FONSECA

Rua D. Pedro V, 2: 1888 to 1892

widow of. same address: 1895, 1896

ARNALDO FONSECA

Praça dos Restauradores 38: 1903 to 1913

VIDAL & FONSECA

Calçada do Combro 29-1: 1895 to 1914

VIUVA DE ANTÓNIO DA FONSECA

Rua D. Pedro V 2: 1895, 1896

PHOTOGRAPHIA CENTRAL FRAGA

João Antero Fraga Gomes

Rua Serpa Pinto 66: 1904 to 1906

PHOTOGRAPHIE FRANCAISE

Bitard & Lima

Rua do Arco da Bandeira 136: 1910 to 1914

FRITZ

Joaquim Fritz

Calçada do Combro 29: 1888 to 1891

BARROS & GALAMBAS

Rua da Palma 146-1: 1911 to 1914

THEBAR & GALAPITO

Rua Augusta 216: 1911, 1912

NAZARETH GARCIA & IRMÃO

Rua dos Anjos 6-1: 1910 to 1914

PHOTOGRAPHIA GIZO

Rua do Visconde de Santo Ambrósio: 1892 to 1902

J. M. GIMENS

Rua de S. Bento 393: 1895, 1896

H. DE GÖES

Henrique de Gões

Rua do Arco da Bandeira 136-2: 1888 to 1892

Rua dos Sapateiros 136-2: 1891 to 1907

ANTÓNIA GONÇALVES

Rua de S. Luis 78: 1911

DAMIÃO DA GRAÇA

Rua do Sacramento a Alcantra 26-1: 1903, 1904

Rua Zófimo Pedroso 765: 1905 to 1913

RESTOLHO & GUERRA

Rua Luiz de Camões 145: 1910

HÉLIOS

A. Braga & Cia.

Rua de S. José 211 R/c and Av. Liberdade 158: 1906 to 1913

Ernesto Mesquita Costa, same adress: 1914

IDEAL

JOÃO DE ASSUMPÇÃO CORREIA

Av. Gomes Pereira 2: 1907 to 1914

PHOTOGRAPHIA INGLESA

J. M. Lazarus

Rua Ivens 53: 1910 to 1914

INSTITUTO PHOTOGRAPHICO

Arnaldo Fonseca e Comandita

Rua Ivens 28: 1891, 1895, 1896

JABY

Joaquim A. Benedy

Calçada do Marques de Abrantes 7-1: 1913, 1914

CARLOS LAGES

Rua Visconde de S. Ambrósio 17: 1908, 1909

J. M. LAZARUS

Rua Ivens 53: 1909

LEALDADE

Luis Rocha & Cia

Calçada de Santo André 35: 1912 to 1914

PHOTOGRAPHIA LEALDADE

Coelho da Silva

Rua do Rato 11: 1890 to 1896

LIBERAL

A. T. da Silva

Rua de S. Luiz 78: 1914

BITARD & LIMA

Rua dos Sapateiros 136: 1908 to 1914

LONDRES

Rua do Alecrim 75: 1914

VIANNA & LOPES

Av. da Liberdade 92: 1904 to 1914

LOUREIRO

Maria Eugénia Reia Campos

Calçada do Duque 18: 1902 to 1914

ELVIRO LOUREIRO

Rua da Junqueira 6-c: 1896

PHOTOGRAPHIA LUSITANA

F. António da Costa

Rua do Rato 11: 1898, 1899

Poço Novo 2: 1900 to 1914

LUZO-BRASILEIRA

Anselmo Pereira Matos

Rua das Chagas 9: 1903 to 1905

JOÃO ANTÓNIO MADEIRA

Rua do Tesouro Velho 27: 1888 to 1892

MAGALHÃES & Cia.

Rua da Junqueira 358: 1909

LUCAS A. MARÃO

Rua Fernandez Thomaz 56: 1891

PHOTOGRAPHIA MARRÃO

Rua Fernandez Tomaz 58: 1896, 1897

MUNIZ & MARINEZ

Rua Serpa Pinto 66: 1888 to 1903

OLIVEIRA MARTINS. sucessor

Largo da Abegoaria 4: 1898

AGOSTINHO ALVES MARTINS

Rua de S. Bento 438: 1914

DZEQUIEL MASSANO

Praça da Alegria 84: 1891

ANSELMO PEREIRA DE MATOS

Rua das Chagas 9: 1906, 1907

Rua do Mirante 65-1: 1908 to 1913

SOUSA & MATOS

Rua das Chagas 9: 1902, 1903

ALBERTO CARDOSO DA FONSECA MIRANDELA

Rua do Sacramento a Alcantra 26-1: 1908, 1909

PHOTOGRAPHIA MODERNA

António Correia

Calçada de Santo André 45: 1896

S. José teixeira, same address: 1897 to 1899

Teixeira do Nascimento, same address: 1900 to 1904

Filipe do Nascimento, same address: 1905 to 1914

PHOTOGRAPHIA MODERNA

Ezequiel Augusto de Vasconcelos Massano

Rua do Loureto 43-1: 1895 to 1899

PHOTOGRAPHIA DO GRAND MONDE

Rua das Chagas 9: 1888 to 1896

BASTOS & MOURÃO

Rua de Santa Justa 25: 1901

COELHO & MOURÃO

Rua de Santa Justa 25: 1902 to 1914

GERMÃO AUGUSTO COELHO MOURÃO

Calçada de Santo André 20: 1895 to 1897

SILVA NOGUEIRA

Rua de D. Pedro V, 20: 1903 to 1914

NOVAES

Julio Novaes

Rua Ivens 28: 1899 to 1914

ANTÔNIO NOVAES

Rua do Arco da Graça 30: 1896

EDUARDO NOVAES

Calçada do Duque 19: 1892 to 1901

JULIO NOVAES

Rua do Sol ao Rato 19: 1910, 1911

JULIO & NOVAES

Calçada do Duque 19: 1888 to 1891

CARLOS NUNES

Rua da Junqueira 318: 1909 to 1914

OCCIDENTAL

Magalhaes & Cia.

Rua da Junqueira 358: 1910

Elvira Loureiro Pardal, same adress: 1911 to 1914

OFFICINAS PHOTOGRAPHICAS

Arnaldo Fonseca

Praça dos Restauradores 38, Rua Nova do Almada 116: 1907 to
1914

OLIVEIRA FILHO & CUNHA JUNIOR

Rua da Ilha do Pico 6: 1908 to 1914

MANUEL NUNES OLIVEIRA

Rua da Ilha do Pico 6: 1907

ORIENTAL

Carlos Hermenegildo de Mello

Largo do Poço Novo 2: 1899

ORIENTAL

A. M. Almeida

Campo das Ceboulas, Challet: 1905 to 1909

A. C. PARDAL

Augusto Cezar Pardal

Rua de S. Paulo 216-1: 1889 to 1892

ELVIRA LOUREIRO PARDAL

Rua da Junqueira 6-c: 1897 to 1902

PHOTOGRAPHIA PARDAL

Elvira Loureiro Pardal

Rua de S. Paulo 216-2: 1895

JOSÉ ANTÓNIO PEREIRA

Rua da Mouraria, 27: 1891 to 1895

MANUEL JULIO PEREIRA

Rua da Mouraria 27: 1899 to 1907

widow of Manuel Julio Pereira: 1908 to 1914

PHOEBUS

Avenida da Liberdade: 1888 to 1892

PHOTOGRAPHIA PHÉNIX

Maria Carvalho

Rua de S. Bento 436: 1896 to 1902

NOVA PHOTOGRAPHIA PHOEBUS

Emílio Veiga

Rua do Arco da Graça 30: 1911, 1912

PHOTO-SALON

Furtado & Reis

Rua de Santa Justa 107: 1910 to 1914

NOVA PHOTOGRAPHIA PIMBAR

Calçada da Estrela 39: 1888

POPULAR

José Loureiro

Rua de S. Bento 436: 1911, 1912

POPULAR

Rua de S. Thiago 9: 1899

FRANCOIS PORCIO

Rua de S. Luiz 78: 1910

PHOTOGRAPHIA PORTUGUESA

José Maria da Silva

Rua do Poço dos Negros 121: 1895 to 1914

PHOTOGRAPHIA POVO

Carlos Borges

Av. da Liberdade 186: 1888 to 1901

António Maria Serra, same address: 1902

J. NOVAES & POZAL

Rua do Sol ao Rato 19: 1909

MARTINEZ POZAL

Calçada da Estrela 99: 1898 to 1911

PRINCIPE REAL

José Silva Magalhães and Ventura Braz da Piedade

Rua do Patriarcal 33: 1898

Praça do Principe Real 32: 1899, 1900

Silva & Badessi, same address: 1901

José Maria da Silva, same address: 1902

REDONDO

Frederico Redondo

Av. da Liberdade, Palácio Foz: 1904

Praça dos Restauradores 31: 1905 to 1914

A. A. SERRA RIBEIRO

Rua do Loureto 61-1: 1901 to 1914

ANTÓNIO F. RIBEIRO

Rua D. Pedro V, 2: 1891

FRANCISCO ROCCHINI

Travessa da água da Flor, 1-2: 1888 to 1912

ROCHA & Cia.

Praça dos Restauradores 20: 1890 to 1892

RODRIGUES

José Rodrigues Thomaz

Rua do Sacramento a Alcantra 26: 1910, 1911

JOSÉ EUGÉNIO RODRIGUES

Rua de S. Lázaro 6: 1904

A. SALGADO

T. da Piedade 38: 1908 to 1912

PHOTOGRAPHIA SANTA JUSTA

Travessa da Santa Justa 25: 1890 to 1898

ANTÓNIO SANTOS SALGUEIRO

Rua Zóphino Pedroso 46: 1914

A. J. SARMENTO

Rua de Santa Justa 25: 1895

ANTÓNIO MARIA SERRA

Rua do Loureto 61: 1888 to 1895

above address plus Rua de S. Thiago 9, Rua Ivens 43, Av da
Liberdade 2 and Rua das Chagas 9: 1896

above addresses plus Rua do Limoeiro 3: 1897, 1898

Rua do Limoeiro 3, Av. Liberdade 92: 1899

Praça dos Restauradores 46: 1905, 1906

Rua do Principe 32: 1907

Praça do Principe Real 32: 1908

Calçada do Combro 32: 1909 to 1914

AGOSTINHO TAVARES DA SILVA

Rua Visconde de Santo Ambrósio 17: 1910 to 1914

ALBANO A. R. SILVA

Rua do Sacramento a Alcantra 43: 1910 to 1914

AUGUSTO DA SILVA

Rua Motta Veiga 46: 1905

J. COELHO DA SILVA

Rua do Rato 11: 1891

JOÃO RODRIGUES DA SILVA

Largo da Graça 35-2: 1907

SOBRAL

Aurélio César Sobral

Rua dos Poiais de S. Bento 67: 1909 to 1914

SOCIAL

Rua da Senhora do Monte : 1906 to 1910

A. SOLAS

Praça dos Restauradores 41: 1890 to 1892

PHOTOGRAPHIA SOLAS

Francisco Lima

Praça dos Restauradores 38: 1895

HYGINO JACQUES TEIXEIRA

Rua formosa 155: 1904

JOSÉ RODRIGUES THOMAZ

Rua do Sacramento a Alcantra 26-1: 1905 to 1914

Rua dos Cavaleiros 77-1: 1909 to 1912

UNIÃO

Xavier & Correia

Rua de Santa Cruz do Castelo 10-3: 1900

Rua do Limoeiro 10: 1901 to 1912

UNIXO

Agostinho Gonçalves Graça

Largo de S. Martinho 12: 1913, 1914

NOVA UNIXO

Augusto de Carvalho

Rua Correia Guedes 47: 1899 to 1911

E. Carvalho & Cia., Rua Gilberto Rolia 47: 1912 to 1914

UNIVERSAL

Rua de S. Lazaro 6: 1903 to 1913

UNIVERSAL

Francisco dos Santos Lima

Praça dos Restauradores 38: 1896 to 1902

AUGUSTO LOPES VALLE

Rua Saraiva de Carvalho 190: 1914

BAPTISTA & VASQUES

Rua D. Pedro V, 2: 1901. 1902

CARLOS VASQUES

Rua D. Pedro V, 2: 1904 to 1906

Largo da Abegoaria 4: 1907 to 1914

MANUEL SIMões MENDES VAZ

Rua de S. Bento 438: 1903

VENANCIO

Calçada do Marques de Abrantes 7-1: 1908 to 1912

VIANNA

Rua dos Poiais de S. Bento 67: 1900 to 1908

VIANNA

João Viana

Largo do Calharis 9-1: 1907 to 1914

PHOTOGRAPHIA VIANNA

Rua Fernandes Thomas 50: 1897

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Slide #2-Vasques, Album "Fotografias de Lisboa IV", (no. 1922 I-7), M. C. [Maxim's Club].

Slide #3-Vasques, Album "Fotografias de Lisboa I", (no. 1919 I-7), M. C. [Jerónimos Church].

Slide #4-Vasques, Album "Fotografias de Lisboa I", (no. 1919 I-7), M. C. [The orphanage Casa Pia].

Slide #5-Guedes, (no. 9428), C. M. L. [Panoramic view from Sé, the main church of Lisbon].

Slide #6-Guedes, (no. 9331), C. M. L. [Green house in the zoologic garden].

Slide #7-Benoliel, (no. 8489), C. M. L. [The funeral of King Carlos I].

Slide #8-Benoliel, (no. 11131), C. M. L. [The celebration of the anniversary of Alexandre Herculano].

Slide #9-Benoliel, (no. 11214), C. M. L. [Magalhães Lima visiting a gunboat].

Slide #10-Benoliel, (no. 3934), C. M. L. [Nanny in Avenida da Liberdade].

Slide #11-Benoliel, (no. 3856), C. M. L. [Moving a piano in Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca].

Slide #12-Bárcia, (no. 7793), C. M. L. [Julio de Castilho in his office in 1903].

Slide #13-Bárcia, (no. 10072), C. M. L. [Avenida da Liberdade by night].

Slide #14-Bárcia, (no. 10073), C. M. L. [Avenida da Liberdade by night].

Slide #15-Bárcia, (no. 10069), C. M. L. [Avenida da Liberdade by night with the poets Afonso Lopes Vieira and Albino Forjaz de Sampaio].

Slide #16-Bárcia, (no. 7293), C. M. L. [Blind people asylum].

Slide #17-Benoliel, (no. 6829), C. M. L. [Police parade in Estrela square].

Slide #18-Benoliel, (no. 10552), C. M. L. [Early model of FIAT in Avenida Alexandre Herculano].

Slide #19-Benoliel, (no. 11229), C. M. L. [Demonstration of women fish sellers].

Slide #20-Benoliel, O Século no. 32591(January 13, 1973). [Departure for the World War I]

Slide #21-Bobone. Album "Vistas de Lisboa", M. C. [The bath room at Casa Pia orphanage].

Slide #22-Novaes. Brazil-Portugal no. 149(April 1, 1905). [The visit of the Queen of England to Portugal].

Slide #23-Guedes, (no. 10111), C. M. L. [General view of Campo Grande].

Slide #24-Lima, Brazil-Portugal no. 282(October 16, 1910). [The Republican Revolution].

Slide #25-Lima, Brazil-Portugal no. 228(July 16, 1908). [Festivities of S. João night].

Slide #26-Rocchini. Album "Asilo de Mendicidade", (no. 1829 1-7), M. C. [The dinning room of the Mendicancy Asylum].

Slide #27-Rocchini. Album "Canal do Alviella. Inauguração a 3 de Outubro de 1880", M. C. [The opening ceremony and views of Alviella Water Pumping Center].

Slide #28-Rocchini, (no. 8180), C. M. L. [A group of cyclers].

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JOSÉ ARTUR BARCIA

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ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, 1906

"A velha e a nova escola médica". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA", no. 4 (1906). [The old and the new medicine school].

SERÕES, 1908, 1909

"Lisboa de Noite". SERÕES, volume VI (1908): 170, 14 illus. [The city at night, including views from the main squares and avenues and one photograph showing the portuguese poets Afonso Lopes Vieira and Albino Forjaz de Sampaio on the side walk].

"Lagos e cascatas". SERÕES, volume VI (1908): 330. [Photographs of springs, and lakes existing in the city of Lisbon public and private gardens].

"Sala da Camara dos Deputados". SERÕES, volume VI (1908): 377, 9 illus. [Chamber of deputies and King Manuel acclamation in the Parliament].

"A Feira da Ladra". SERÕES, volume VIII (1909): 137, 9 illus. [Lisbon flee market, with text from the same author].

COLLECTIONS

ARQUIVO FOTOGRÁFICO DA CÂMARA MUNICIPAL DA LISBOA

This collection holds about one thousand photographs from Bácia, most of them are printed from original glass plates. The images display a variety of subjects about the city as well as reproductions from old gravures and art objects. The city images display the usual views and panoramas, buildings, monuments, streets. Images of charity institutions like blinds asylum are particularly interesting. There is a group of photographs about markets, and another group showing the Tagus River, including boats, fishermen, shore line views and beaches. In this collection are the photographs of Lisbon at night. There is a good amount of portraits of artists and writers, like Julio Castilho, António Ramalho, Columbano, Afonso Lopes Vieira, Malheiro Dias and Abel Botelho. All the portraits were made indoors, at the working place of these artists. The collection holds also reportage images like King Manuel II acclamation, processions and a meeting of architects in Lisbon.

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José Pedro Aboim Borges. "Joshua Benoliel: O rei dos photographos". Faculdade de Sciencias Sociais e Humanas, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, 1984. [Thesis dissertation for Master's degree in Art History].

"Joshua Benoliel". On page 533 (vol. IV) in: Grande Enciclopédia Portuguesa Brasileira. [Short history of his life, including a list of all his awards and a portrait].

PERIODICALS

BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, 1904- 1913

"Tiro aos pombos". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 126 (April 16, 1904), 3 illus. [Pigeons shooting contest].

"Torneio Híppico". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 126 (April 16, 1904). [Horse-race steeplechase at Lagliardi riding-school].

"Tiro aos pombos". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 127 (May 1, 1904), 6 illus. [Pigeons shooting contest].

"Funeral das vítimas do crime do quartel da guarda Municipal á Estrella". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 128 (May 16, 1904), 3 illus. [Funeral of the victims of Estrella army house crime].

"Poule d'épee". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 128 (May 16, 1904), 3 illus. [Fence competition at Tapada da Ajuda].

"Congresso Internacional Marítimo". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 129 (June 1, 1904), 1 illus. [Sea related International Congress].

"Manutenção Militar". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL no. 130 (June 16, 1904), 4 illus. [King Carlos I visiting army bakehouse].

"Monumento ao Marechal Saldanha". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 132 (July 16, 1904), 5 illus. [King Carlos I at Marechal Saldanha monument first stone ceremony].

"Exercícios da Brigada de Cavalaria em Belém". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 132 (july 16, 1904), 3 illus. [Cavalry brigade training at Belém].

"O Principe Alberto do Mónaco em Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 133 (August 1, 1904). [Prince Albert from Monaco visiting Lisbon and the new flag of Infantry Regiment].

"O Verão em Sintra". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 134 (August 16, 1904), 15 illus. [The Summer in Sintra, where high society and the King used to spend some weeks of vacations].

"Visita dos Duques de Cognac a Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 144 (January 16, 1905), 8 illus. [Cognac Duques visiting Lisbon].

"Inauguração do monumento a Eduardo Coelho em S. Pedro de Alcantra". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 144 (January 16, 1905), 1 illus. [Eduardo Coelho monument unveiling ceremony, at S. Pedro de Alcantra].

"Funeral de Bordalo Pinheiro". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 145 (February 1, 1905), 1 illus. [Bordalo Pinheiro funeral].

"Regimento de Infantaria 5". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 145 (February 1, 1905), 4 illus. [Infantry regiment].

"Regimento de Artilharia no. 1". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 146 (February 16, 1905), 6 illus. [Artillery regiment #1].

"Guarda Municipal de Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 147 (March 1, 1905), 16 illus. [Local Police of Lisbon].

"Delegação da Alemanha". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 148 (March 16, 1905), 7 illus. [Germanan delegation in Lisbon].

"Regimento de Cavalaria 4". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 148 (March 16, 1905), 8 illus. [Cavalry regiment].

"Echos do Carnaval". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 148 (March 16, 1905), 4 illus. [Carnival of 1905].

"Funeral de Sir Martin Gousselin". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 148 (March 16, 1905), 4 illus. [Sir Martin Gousselin funeral].

"Três Rainhas". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 149 (April 1, 1905), 15 illus. [Queen of England and Germany Emperor visit to Portugal, an excellent reportage].

"Semana Santa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 151 (May 1, 1905), 13 illus. [Holy week].

"Teatro". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 152 (May 16, 1905), 2 illus. [Stage photograph of a play, lit by artificial light].

"Aspectos de Lisboa nova". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 153 (June 1, 1905), 4 illus. [Views of new neighborhoods in Lisbon].

"A tourada em Cintra". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 160 (September 16, 1905), 8 illus. [A bull fight in Cintra].

"O porto de Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 161 (October 1, 1905). [Lisbon harbour].

"Regatas em Cascais". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 162 (October 16, 1905), 3 illus. [Cascais oars boat races].

"O porto de Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 3 illus. [Lisbon harbour].

"Visita de Lombet a Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 163 (November 1, 1905). [France President Lombet visiting Lisbon].

"Gynkana em Cascais". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 164 (November 16, 1905), 2 illus. [Automobile races in Cascais].

"Exéquias na Igreja de S. Domingos". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 171 (March 1, 1906), 12 illus. [Religious ceremony in memory of].

"Bando precatório". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 173 (April 1, 1906), 6 illus. [Found raisin in the streets of Lisbon].

"A Procissão do Corpo de Deus". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 202 (June 16, 1907), 5 illus. [Corpo de Deus procession].

"Funeral do Concelheiro Hintze Ribeiro". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 206 (August 16, 1907), 12 illus. [Hintze Ribeiro funeral].

"Visita da esquadra Japonesa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 207 (September 1, 1907), 2 illus. [Japanese fleet visiting Lisbon].

"Chegada da expedição vencedora do Cuamato". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 215 (January 1, 1908), 5 illus. [Cuamato expedition arrival to Lisbon].

"A festa da arvore". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 215 (January 1, 1908), 4 illus. [The tree festival].

"Funeral de D. João da Camara". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 216 (January 16, 1908), 3 illus. [D. João da Câmara funeral].

"Funeral de El-Rei D. Carlos e do Principe Real". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 218 (February 16, 1908), 12 illus. [King Carlos I and Royal Prince Luis Filipe funerals].

"O perdão dos marinheiros". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 219 (March 1, 1908), 2 illus. [Navy men forgiving ceremony].

"Posse do novo Patriarca". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 220 (March 16, 1908), 3 illus. [New patriarch taking possession ceremony].

"Exéquias no Jerónimos por alma de D. Carlos". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 223 (May 1, 1908), 7 illus. [Religious ceremony in memory of King Carlos I at Jerónimos church].

"Legação Francesa em Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 223 (May 1, 1908). [French delegation in Lisbon].

"Aclamação de D. Manuel II". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 224 (May 16, 1908), 6 illus. [King Manuel II acclamation].

"Manifestação dos estudantes de Coimbra de lealdade à Monarquia". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 226 (June 16, 1908), 4 illus. [Coimbra students demonstration in support of the Monarchy].

"Visita de D. Manuel ao quartel Lanceiros II". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 228 (June 16, 1908), 8 illus. [King Manuel II visiting Lanceiros II army head quarters].

"Garden party em Carcavelos". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 226 (June 16, 1908), 3 illus.

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"Visita de El-Rei á Escola Politécnica". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 228 (July 16, 1908), 2 illus. [King Manuel II visiting Escola Politécnica].

"Festa Académica no Velódromo". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 228 (July 16, 1908), 3 illus. [Schools party at cycle racing-track].

"Duelo". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 229 (August 1, 1908), 3 illus. [Afonso Costa and Penha Garcia fighting a duel].

"Visita de D. Manuel ao Quartel de Artilharia". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 230 (August 16, 1908), 3 illus. [King Manuel II visiting artillery army house].

"Visita de D. Manuel II ao Hospital da Estrela". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 230 (August 16, 1908), 3 illus. [King Manuel II visiting Estrela hospital].

"Visita de El-Rei ao Regimento de Infantaria II". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 231 (September 1, 1908), 1 illus. [King Manuel II visiting Infantry Regiment].

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"A velha e nova Igreja dos Anjos". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 234 (October 16, 1908), 2 illus. [The old and the new Anjos church].

"Marechal Hermes da Fonseca em Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 235 (November 1, 1908). [Hermes da Fonseca visiting Lisbon].

"Peditório para as vítimas do terramoto da Secília". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 240 (January 16, 1909), 4 illus. [Found raising in the streets of Lisbon in favour of Secília earthquake victims].

"El-Rei no dia dos Reis". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 240 (January 16, 1909), 2 illus. [The King of Portugal celebrating the King's day].

"Exéquias na Sé por alma do Rei D. Carlos e D. Luis Filipe". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 242 (February 16, 1909), 6 illus. [Religious ceremony in memory of King Carlos I and Prince Luis Filipe, at Lisbon Cathedral].

"Reunião politica no Palácio da Ega". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 242 (February 16, 1909), 3 illus. [Political meeting at Ega Palace].

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"Infante D. Afonso no dia do enterro do Duque de Loulé". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 244 (March 16, 1909), 1 illus. [Loulé Duque funeral and participation of Infant Afonso].

"Exposição de aves no Parque Eduardo VII". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 246 (April 16, 1909), 5 illus. [Birds exhibition at Eduardo VII Park, in Lisbon].

"Congresso municipalista". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 247 (May 1, 1909), 2 illus. [Municipal Congress].

"Anatole France em Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 248 (May 16, 1909), 5 illus. [The writer Anatole France in Lisbon].

"Concurso hípico em Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 249 (June 1, 1909), 18 illus. [Lisbon horse-race steeplechase].

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"Batalha das flores na Avenida". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 250 (June 16, 1909), 5 illus. [Flowers battle in Avenida da Liberdade].

"Concurso de raça taurina no Campo Grande". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 250 (June 16, 1909), 4 illus. [Ox contest in Campo Grande].

"Notas de Sport". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 250 (June 16, 1909), 3 illus. [Oars boat races, for the Lisbon cup].

"Festa militar no Regimento de caçadores 5". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 250 (June 16, 1909), 2 illus. [Military party at Hunters 5 Regiment].

"O arcebispo de Westminster em Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 250 (June 16, 1909), 2 illus. [Westminster archbishop in Lisbon].

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"A manifestação do dia 2". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 254 (August 16, 1909), 3 illus. [Demonstration in Lisbon].

"Visita da esquadra Inglesa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 254 (August 16, 1909), 1 illus. [British fleet in Tejo].

"Corridas de canoas monotipos". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 254 (August 16, 1909), 2 illus. [Single person canoes race].

"Teatro". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 254 (August 16, 1909), 1 illus. [Stage photographs from the play "O País do vinho", at Trindade theatre].

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"Festa oferecida pela Duquesa de Palmela na Praia das Maças". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 255 (September 1, 1909), 2 illus. [Palmela Duchess party, at Maças beach].

"Príncipe Alberto do Mónaco em Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 255 (September 1, 1909), 4 illus. [Prince Albert from Mónaco in Lisbon and in Cintra at Amélia Morais Parque].

"Funeral da Duquesa de Palmela". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 255 (September 1, 1909), 4 illus. [Palmela Duchess funeral].

"Dois Brasileiros ilustres in Lisbon". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 257, (October 1, 1909), 4 illus. [Two famous brasilian citizens in Lisbon].

"Exéquias na Sé por alma de D. Pedro IV". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 257 (October 1 1909), 3 illus. [Religious ceremony in memory of King Peter IV].

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"O edificio do novo liceu". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 258 (October 16, 1909), 1 illus. [Recently built Camões high school building].

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"Reclamação á Câmara". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 267 (March 1, 1909), 1 illus. [Public complain near City Hall].

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"Teatro". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 267 (March 1, 1909), 3 illus. [Stage photographs from a play at D. Amélia theatre].

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"Juramento de D. Afonso". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 269 (April 1, 1910), 1 illus. [Prince Afonso taking a oath].

"Teatro". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 269 (April 1, 1910), 1 illus. [Stage photograph from a play at D. Amélia theatre].

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"Visita do Presidente do Brazil". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 272 (May 16, 1910), 4 illus. [Brazil President visit].

"Centenário da Alexandre Herculano". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 272 (May 16, 1910), 2 illus. Centennial celebrations of writer Alexandre Herculano].

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"Teatro". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 273 (June 1, 1910), 4 illus. [Stage photographs from plays at D. Amélia and Rua dos Condes theatre].

"Concurso hippico e pecuario". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 274 (June 16, 1910), 7 illus. [Hippic contest and cattle-breeder contest].

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"Notas de Sport". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 275 (July 1, 1910), 2 illus. [Fence festival].

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"Festa hippica em Sintra". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 281 (October 1, 1910), 3 illus. [Hippic party in Sintra].

"Centenário da Guerra Peninsular". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 7
illus. [Hundredth anniversary of Peninsular war].

"Revolução Republicana". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 282 (October 16,
1910), 11 illust. [Republican Revolution].

"Presidente do Brazil em Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 282
(October 16, 1910), 2 illus. [Brazilian President in Lisbon].

"Funereais de Miguel Bombarda e Almirante Reis".
BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 283 (November 1, 1910). [Miguel Bombarda
and Almirante Reis funerals].

"Expulsão dos Jesuitas". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 284 (November 16,
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Limoeiro].

"Abertura das aulas na Escola do Exército". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL,
no. 284 (November 16, 1910), 1 illus. [Classes begining at army
school].

"Abdel Aziss em Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 284 (November 16,
1910), 1 illus. [Abdel Aziss visiting Lisbon].

"Bando precatório às vítimas da Revolução". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL,
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Revolution victims].

"Manifestação de agradecimento ao Ministro da Justiça".
BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 285 (December 1, 1910), 1 illus.
[Gratefully demonstration to justice minister].

"Republicanos de Sacavém e Vila Viçosa em Lisboa".
BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 285 (December 1, 1910), 2 illus.
[Sacavém and Vila Viçosa republicans demonstration in support
of the Revolution].

"Viajantes ilustres". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 285 (December 1,
1910), 1 illus. [Argentina minister visiting Lisbon].

"Festa da Bandeira". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 286 (December 16,
1910), 4 illus. [The new portuguese flag party].

"Mudança de nome do cruzador D. Carlos". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no.
286 (December 16, 1910), 1 illus. [D. Carlos cruizer changing
name ceremony].

"Entrega das credenciais do Ministro da Argentina".
BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 286 (December 1, 1910), 1 illus.
[Argentina Embassador delivering official credencials].

"Entrega das credenciais". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 287 (January 1,
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"Homenagem a Sousa Viterbo na Associação dos Arqueólogos". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 266 (January 16, 1911), 3 illus. [Sousa Viterbo homage at Archeologists association].

"Presidente da República cumprimentando o Congresso". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 288 (January 16, 1911), 2 illus. [Republic President saluting Congress].

"Recepção ao corpo diplomático no Palácio de Belém". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 288 (January 16, 1911), 2 illus. [Reception for the Corps Diplomatic at Belém Palace].

"Teatro". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 288 (January 16, 1911), 1 illus. [Stage photograph of a play at República theatre].

"O novo ministério". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 336 (January 16, 1913), 1 illus. [The new ministry].

"Corpo diplomático em Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 336 (January 16, 1913), 9 illus. [Corps Diplomatic in Lisbon].

"Teatro". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 336 (January 16, 1913), 3 illus. [Stage photographs of plays at República and Trindade theatre and of circus at Coliseu].

"O novo destroyer Douro". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 337 (February 1, 1913), 1 illus. [Douro destroyer launching].

"Conspiração Monárquica". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 337 (February 1, 1913), 1 illus. [Monarchic conspiracy].

"Penitenciária de Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 338 (February 16, 1913), 1 illus. [Lisbon main state prison].

"Uma visita a D. João de Almeida na Penitenciária de Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 336 (February 16, 1913), 1 illus. [A visitor to D. João de Almeida at Lisbon state prison].

"Conspiração monárquica". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 338 (February 16, 1913), 2 illus. [Judgement of Monarchic conspirators].

"Carnaval em Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 338 (February 16, 1913), 2 illus. [Lisbon Carnival].

ILLUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA

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O SÉCULO

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COLLECTIONS

ARQUIVO FOTOGRAFICO DA CAMARA MUNICIPAL DE LISBOA

This collection holds about five thousand photographs by Benoliel. They own the original 4"x 5" glass plates. Gelatin silver prints were made from these negatives. The images are extremely interesting, covering all subjects related to the city of Lisbon.

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"A vida intima de um principe do berço à regencia". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 4 (1906). [The intimate life of a Prince].

"Presidente do Concelho de Ministros". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 10 (1906). [Portrait of the prime minister].

"Congresso de medicina". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no 10 (1906). [1906 medicine congress].

"O delirio da unificação ibérica". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 21 (1906). [Portraits of the Royal Family].

"Actores de teatro". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 103 (February 10, 1908). [Portraits of actors Rosa Damasceno, Augusto Rosa, João Rosa, Joaquim Costa and stage images from the plays Zé Palonço and Comissário de Policia].

"El-Rei D Manuel". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 104 (February 17, 1908). [Portraits of the King Carlos I and Manuel II].

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"A Conferencia Telegráfica". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 118 (May 25, 1908). [Telegraph Conference meeting room].

"Augusto Rosa". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 217 (April 18, 1910), 14 illust. [Actor Augusto Rosa on the stage and in his daily life, including the cover photograph].

"Expressões de um actor". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no 229 (July 11, 1910), 11 illust. [Face expressions of an actor].

"Retrato de Antonio Ennes". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 231 (July 25, 1910), 1 illust. [A portrait of Antonio Ennes].

OCIDENTE, 1891-1908

"O Museu de Artilharia". OCIDENTE, no 1189 (June 21, 1891).
[A show room at Army Museum].

"Torneio de Lawn Tennis". OCIDENTE, no 894 (October 30, 1903).
[The prizes distribution of a tennis match].

"A Academia das Sciencias". OCIDENTE, no 913 (May 10, 1904), 1
illust. [The Library at the Sciences Academy].

"A Empresa Nacional de Navegação". OCIDENTE, no 928 (October
10, 1904), 2 illust. [Navigation National Company].

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[Group portrait of the African military expedition at their
arrival to Lisbon].

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[Portraits of King Manuel II, his brother Luis Filipe and Queen
Amelia in 1887].

SERÇES, 1901

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MUSEU DA CIDADE

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OCIDENTE, 1886-1897

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"A Sé de Lisboa". OCIDENTE, no. 593 (June 15, 1895), 1 illust. [The main church of the city of Lisbon].

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"A Capela de S. João Baptista na Igreja de S. Roque". SERÕES, Vol III (1908): 196, 1 illust. [An interior view of S. Roque church in Lisbon].

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"Ginásio Clube Português". OCIDENTE, no. 982 (April 10, 1906), 3 illus. [Sportsmen group portraits from Gimnasio Clube Português].

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ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, 1908-1910

"D. Manuel II". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 117 (May 18, 1908), 1 illus. [Portrait of King Manuel II].

"Vida elegante em Lisboa". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 218 (April 26, 1910), 13 illus. [High society and fashion in the city].

"Trindade Coelho". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 235 (August 22, 1910), 1 illus. [A portrait of writer Trindade Coelho].

"Abel Botelho". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 237 (September 5, 1910), 1 illus. [A portrait of Abel Botelho].

OCIDENTE, 1903-1904

"Visita do Rei de Inglaterra". OCIDENTE, no 874 (April 10, 1903), 2 illus. [King of England visit to Portugal].

"Tourada no Campo Pequeno". OCIDENTE, no 875 (April 20, 1903). [A bull fight].

"Atelier de D. Maria Augusta Bordallo Pinheiro". OCIDENTE, no 909 (March 30, 1904). [Borderie studio of Maria Augusta Bordallo Pinheiro].

SERÇES, 1908, 1909

"D. Manuel II". SERÇES, Vol VI (1908): 377. [A portrait of the King Manuel II].

"Arsenal da Marinha". SERÇES, Vol IX (1909): 245. [Royal brigantine and a view of Navy Shipyard].

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ANSELMO FRANCO

PERIODICALS

ILUSTRACÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 399 (October 13, 1913). [Reference to an exhibition at Imprensa Nacional, in which Franco participated].

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ARQUIVO FOTOGRÁFICO DA CÂMARA MUNICIPAL DE LISBOA

Holds about 140 glass plates by Franco.

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PAULO EMILIO GUEDES

PERIODICALS

SER8ES, 1909

"O Arsenal da Marinha". SER8ES, vol IX (1909): 247, 1 illust.
[The navy shipyard, photograph showing the bridge and sheers].

COLLECTIONS

ARQUIVO DA CAMARA MUNICIPAL DE LISBOA

This collection holds about 600 negatives by Guedes. They are all about Lisbon. The subjects are the following: general views of the city, the main squares and streets, state prison, botanic garden, zoologic garden, political meetings, the exhibition of the portuguese world in 1940, the unveilling ceremony of Saldanha monument.

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"As filarmónicas". SERÕES, page 179 (1908), 10 illus. [Music bands].

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"As festas da Imaculada Conceição". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 142 (December 16, 1904), 3 illus. [Photographs of religious festival of Imaculada Conceição].

"A igreja monumento". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 142 (December 16, 1904), 7 illus. [Photographs of monumental churches].

"Homenagem a Magalhães Lima". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 143 (January 1, 1905), 1 illus. [Dedication lunch to Magalhães Lima in Coliseu dos Recreios].

"El-Rei na estação do Rossio". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 143 (January 1, 1905). [King and Queen of Portugal at Rossio train station].

"Marinheiros da Armada". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 143 (January 1, 1905), 6 illus. [Group portraits of Navy commanders].

"Os Duques de Connaught em Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 144 (January 16, 1905), 5 illus. [Connaught Duques visiting Lisbon, Cascais and Sintra].

"Monumento a Eduardo Coelho". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 144 (January 16, 1905), 1 illus. [Dedication of Eduardo Coelho monument].

"Pescadores da Costa da Caparica". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 146 (February 16, 1905), 5 illus. [Fishermen and fishing boats at Costa da Caparica beach].

"Visita da Rainha de Inglaterra". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 149 (April 1, 1905), 5 illus. [The visit of Queen of England to Portugal].

"Funeral do Bispo do Amazonas". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 154 (June 16, 1905), 7 illus. [Amazonas bishop's funeral].

"Escola do Exercito". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 155 (July 1, 1905), 16 illus. [The army school].

"Tourada no Campo Pequeno". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no 155 (July 1, 1905), 14 illus. [Bull fight at Campo Pequeno].

"Jogos na Tapada da Ajuda". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no 155 (July 1, 1905), 5 illus. [Popular games at Tapada da Ajuda].

"Escola Académica". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 155 (July 1, 1905), 4 illus. [The Academic School].

"Novos Bairros de Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 158 (August 16, 1905), 4 illus. [The new neighborhoods in Lisbon].

ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, 1912

"Arsene Lupin no Teatro do Gimnasium". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, (1st semester 1912): 192, 3 illus. [An Arsenne Lupin play at Ginasio theatre].

OCIDENTE, 1908-1912

"Visita de D. Manuel à Escola de Exército". OCIDENTE, no. 1059 (May 30, 1908), 2 illus. [King D. Manuel II visiting the Army School].

"Manifestação de estudantes de Coimbra em Lisboa". OCIDENTE, no. 1059 (May 30, 1908), 2 illus. [Students from the University of Coimbra demonstrating in Lisbon in support of the King].

"O Castelo de Lisboa". OCIDENTE, no. 1066 (August 10, 1908), 6 illus. [Lisbon Castle views].

"Os pescadores da Costa da Caparica". OCIDENTE, 1066 (August 10, 1908), 2 illus. [Fishermen at Costa da Caparica beach].

"O Castelo de Lisboa". OCIDENTE, no. 1067 (August 20, 1908), 4 illus. [Lisbon Castle views].

"A Feira de Agosto". OCIDENTE, no. 1069 (September 10, 1908), 3 illus. [August festival in Lisbon].

"O Hospital do Rego". OCIDENTE, no. 1071 (September 30, 1908), 3 illus. [Rego tuberculosis hospital].

"A casa dos candeeiros". Ocidente, no. 1077 (December 1, 1908), 2 illus. [Advertise of a lamp store in Lisbon].

"O Monumento ao Marechal Saldanha". OCIDENTE, no. 1087 (March 10, 1909), 5 illus. [Saldanha monument unveiling, in Lisbon].

"Funeral do actor Taborda". OCIDENTE, no. 1088 (March 20, 1909), 3 illus. [Taborda actor funeral].

"Diversões de desporto em Cascais". OCIDENTE, no. 1108 (October 10, 1909), 4 illus. [Sportive amusements at Cascais beach].

"Igreja da Graça". OCIDENTE, no 1122 (February 28, 1910), 1 illus. [Senhor dos Passos image or sculpture at Graça church. Photographs lit with magnesium light].

"Secção Oceanográfica". OCIDENTE, no. 1122 (February 28, 1910), 2 illus. [Oceanographic department at nautical museum].

"Expulsão das congregações religiosas". OCIDENTE, no. 1148 (November 20, 1910), 2 illus. [Religious congregations expulsion from the country].

"Estracção dos prémios da Lotaria Nacional". OCIDENTE, no. 1152 (December 30, 1910), 1 illus. [Christmas national lotto numbers sorting].

"O asilo dos velhos". OCIDENTE, no. 1155 (January 30, 1911), 5 illus. [Asylum for old people].

A. C. LIMA

BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, 1905-1914

"Salto de cavalo". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 160 (September 16, 1905), 1 illus. [Horse jump].

"A Praia da Trafaria". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 161 (October 1, 1905), 4 illus. [Trafaria beach].

"Bando Precatório". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 173 (April 1, 1905), 3 illus. [Found raisers in the streets of Lisbon].

"Procissão do Corpo de Deus". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 202 (June 16, 1907), 27 illus. [Corpo de Deus procession and Sagrado Coração festivities].

"Vida elegante". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 203 (July 1, 1907), 4 illus. [A fancy wedding at Lisbon high society].

"Concurso hípico na Tapada da Ajuda". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 204 (July 16, 1907), 12 illus. [Horse contest at Ajuda].

"Tiro aos Pombos". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 204 (July 16, 1907), 9 illus. [Pigeons shooting contest].

"O Paraíso de Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 204 (July 16, 1907), 6 illus. [Luna Park in Lisbon named the paradise].

"O funeral do Senhor Ministro da Holanda". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 205 (August 1, 1907), 9 illus. [Deutch ambassador funeral].

"Na escola do exercito". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 205 (August 1, 1907), 4 illus. [The army school].

"O Paraíso de Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 205 (August 1, 1907), 4 illus. [Luna Park in Lisbon named the paradise].

"Morte e funeral de Hintz Ribeiro". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 206 (August 16, 1907), 7 illus. [Death and funeral of Hintz Ribeiro].

"Visita da esquadra Japonesa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 207, (September 1, 1907), 4 illus. [Japanese navy in Tejo river to visit the city].

"Regatas em Cascais". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 210 (October 16, 1907), 2 illus. [Oar boat races in Cascais].

"Congresso da Instrução primária". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 223 (May 1, 1908), 4 illus. [Elementary school instructors congress].

"Exposição canina". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 223 (May 1, 1908), 3 illus. [Dogs exhibition].

"Aclamação de D. Manuel II". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 224 (May 16, 1908), 5 illus. [King Manuel II acclamation].

"A Noite de S. João". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 228 (July 16, 1908), 2 illus. [Night festivities at S. John day, lit with artificial light].

"Funeral da Duquesa de Palmela". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 256 (September 16, 1909), 6 illus. [Palmela Duchess funeral].

"Banhos na Praia de Pedrouços". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 258 (October 16, 1909), 1 illus. [Swimming at Pedrouços beach].

"Festa de Caridade em Cascais". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 258 (October 16, 1909), 6 illus. [Charity party in Cascais].

"Temporais de Dezembro". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 263 (January 1, 1910), 5 illus. [December storms in Lisbon, including the cover photograph].

"Centenário de Alexandre Herculano". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 272 (May 16, 1910), 3 illus. [Alexandre Herculano hundredth anniversary celebrations].

"Uma tourada de amadores em Sintra". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 278 (August 16, 1910), 3 illus. [Amateurs bullfighting at Sintra].

"Hospital de Crianças Duquesa de Palmela". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 280 (September 16, 1910), 3 illus. [Duquesa de Palmela children hospital].

"Revolução Republicana". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 282 (October 16, 1910), 5 illus. [Republican Revolution].

"O Presidente do Brazil em Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 282 (October 16, 1910), 6 illus. [Brazilian president in Lisbon].

"Funerais de Almirante Reis e Miguel Bombarda". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 283 (November 1, 1910), 4 illus. [Funerals of Almirante Reis and Dr. Miguel Bombarda].

"Expulsão das Ordens Religiosas". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 283 (November 1, 1910), 3 illus. [Religious orders expulsion].

"Peditório pelas vítimas da Revolução". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 283 (November 1, 1910), 5 illus. [Raising funds for the Revolution victims].

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"Expulsão dos Jesuítas". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 284 (November 16, 1910), 1 illus. [Jesuits expulsion].

"Républicanos de Abrantes em Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 284 (November 16, 1910), 2 illus. [Group of Republicans from Abrantes demonstrating in Lisbon].

"Relógio publico em Lisboa". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 371 (June 1 1914), 2 illus. [Street clock in Lisbon].

ALBERTO LIMA

OCIDENTE, 1903-1912

"Manifestação Académica". OCIDENTE, no. 879 (November 30, 1903), 1 illus. [Students demonstration near Eça de Queiroz monument].

"Exposição cartográfica". OCIDENTE, no. 901 (January 10, 1904), 3 illus. [Maps exhibition at Lisbon Geographic Society].

"Canhoeira Pátria". OCIDENTE, no. 902 (January 20, 1904), 2 illus. [The gun boat Pátria].

"O Carnaval em Lisboa". OCIDENTE, no. 905 (February 20, 1904), 3 illus. [Lisbon Carnival].

"Festa no Colégio de Nossa Senhora das Dores". OCIDENTE, no. 909 (March 30, 1904), 2 illus. [Festivities at Nossa Senhora das Dores school, gymnastic show].

"Manifestação funebre no cemitério". OCIDENTE, no. 910 (April 10 1904), 1 illus. [Demonstration in a grave yard].

"Incendio na travessa do fogueteiro". OCIDENTE, no. 910 (April 10, 1904), 2 illus. [Building on fire at Fogueteiro street and ox salvetage].

"Funeral de Gomes Jardim". OCIDENTE, no. 911 (April 20, 1904), 3 illus. [Gomes Jardim Funeral].

"Regata de 29 de Maio". OCIDENTE, no. 916 (June 10, 1904), 3 illus. [May 29 rowing match].

"O Carnaval em Lisboa". OCIDENTE, no. 943 (March 10, 1905), 10 illus. [Lisbon Carnival].

"Visita da Rainha Alexandra". OCIDENTE, no. 945 (March 30, 1905), 8 illus. [Queen Alexander visit to Portugal].

"Guilherme II em Lisboa". OCIDENTE, no. 946 (April 10, 1905), 6 illus. [Emperor Guilherme II visit to Lisbon].

"Colégio de Nossa Senhora das Dores". OCIDENTE, no. 954 (June 30, 1905), 1 illus. [Nossa Senhora das Dores School].

"Exposição hípica". OCIDENTE, no. 943 (June 30, 1905), 2 illus. [Horses exhibition].

"Banquete". OCIDENTE, no. 1047 (January 30, 1908). [Banquit].

"Conselheiro João Franco no Paço". OCIDENTE, no. 1048 (February 10, 1908). [The Counsellor João Franco at Terreiro do Paço].

"Funeral de D. Carlos". OCIDENTE, no. 1049 (February 20, 1908), 5 illus. [King Carlos I's funeral].

"Alocução do Rei no Parlamento". OCIDENTE, no. 1058 (May 20, 1908), 2 illus. [King speech at Parliament opening ceremony].

"Liceu Camões". OCIDENTE, no. 1175 (August 20, 1911), 1 illus. [Manual labour class at Camões high school].

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ANTÓNIO NOVAES

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"Funeral das vítimas". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 128 (May 16, 1904), 1 illus. [Victims funeral of Estrella barracks municipal police crime].

"Congresso Internacional Marítimo". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 129 (June 1, 1904), 1 illus. [Sea related Internacional Congress].

"Manutenção Militar". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 130 (June 16, 1904), 4 illus. [King Carlos I visiting army bakehouse].

"Exposição hípica". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 130 (June 16, 1904), 3 illus. [The hippic exhibition at Ajuda].

"Procissão do Corpo de Deus". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 130 (June 16, 1904), 2 illus. [Procession].

"Visita da Rainha de Inglaterra". BRAZIL-PORTUGAL, no. 149 (April 1, 1905), 1 illus. [Group portrait of the Queen of England and Portuguese Royal family and other guests in Sintra].

ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, 1908

"A goluseima Nacional". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 99 (January 13, 1908). [Sweet stuff manufacturers at Lisbon].

"Dignatários ao funeral do Rei". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 104 (February 17, 1908), 3 illus. [King funeral dignitaries].

"Nas escadas de S. Vicente". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 105 (February 17, 1908), 2 illus. [The stairs of S. Vicente church, by the ocasion of King D. Carlos funeral].

"Comícios eleitorais nos arredores de Lisboa". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 112 (April 6, 1908), 5 illust. [Ellection political meetings in the out skirts of Lisbon].

"Palácio de Belem". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 114 (April 27, 1908), 3 illus. [Belem palace were King Manuel II was born].

"Retratos de D. Manuel II". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 117 (May 18, 1908), 3 illus. [Portraits of King Manuel II in Lisbon and Cintra].

"D. Manuel". ILUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 118 (May 25, 1908), 2 illus. [King Manuel II at a flower battle at Campo Grande and at Tapada da Ajuda].

OCIDENTE, 1903-1904

"Grupo de oficiais com Eduardo VII". OCIDENTE, no. 876 (April 30, 1903), 1 illust. [The King of England Eduardo VII with a group of officers].

"Transladação de Almeida Garret para o Pantheon". OCIDENTE, no. 877 (May 10, 1903), 5 illus. [Moving the corps of writer Almeida Garret to National Panteom].

"El-Rei e o lançamento à água da canhoeira Tejo". OCIDENTE, no. 883 (July 10, 1903), 1 illus. [Gunboat Tejo launching ceremony, with the presence of King Carlos I].

"Inauguração da estatua de Eça de Queiroz". OCIDENTE, no. 896, November 20, 1903), 7 illus. [Eça de Queiroz monument unveiling ceremony].

"Funeral". OCIDENTE, no. 897 (November 30, 1903), 2 illus. [Funeral].

"O funeral de António Pereira Carrilho". OCIDENTE, no. 898 (December 10, 1903), 4 illus. [António Pereira Carrilho funeral].

"Visita de Afonso XIII a Lisboa". OCIDENTE, no. 900 (December 30, 1903), 4 illus. [King of Spain, Afonso XIII visiting Lisbon, group portrait and the kings of Portugal and Spain hunting in Vila Viçosa].

"Inauguração do monumento de Visconde de Valmor". OCIDENTE, no. 902 (January 20, 1904), 1 illus. [Visconde de Valmor monument unveiling ceremony].

"Descerramento de lápide na Rua Garret". OCIDENTE, no. 904 (February 10, 1904), 1 illus. [Memorial stone unveiling at Rua Garret].

"Exposição Oceanográfica". OCIDENTE, no. 915 (May 30, 1904), 2 illust. [The Oceanographic exhibition, the opening ceremony and a group of congressman].

SERÕES, 1908

"Aclamação de El Rei no Parlamento". SERÕES, vol. VI (1908): 379, 7 illus. [King Manuel II acclamation at the Parliament].

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"Catálogo de vistas fotográficas; que se encontram à venda no atelier de Francisco Rocchini, photographo". F. Rocchini, 1894. 19 pp. 1 illus. [Catalog of views and print prices. Lists 451 photographs. Views of the City of Lisbon and outskirts Cascais, Estoril, Cintra, Mafra and Queluz, towns of Batalha, Alcobaça, paintings reproductions and cloth plant and state jail construction].

PERIODICALS

OCIDENTE, 1886-1910

"Palacio da Pena". OCIDENTE, no. 254 (January 11, 1886), 1 illus. [A general view of Pena Palace, in Sintra, printed as a gravure].

"Os Paços do Concelho". OCIDENTE, no. 397 (January 10, 1890), 1 illus. [The city Hall, drawing after a photograph].

"Real Igreja de Santo António". OCIDENTE, no. 593 (June 5, 1895). [S. Anthony church].

"Jerónimos". OCIDENTE, no. 688 (February 10, 1898), 1 illus. [Side door of Jerónimos church].

"Tragédia em Lisboa". OCIDENTE, no. 1048 (February 10, 1908), 1 illus. [A general view of Terreiro do Paço square, where the king was murdered].

"Alexandre Herculano". OCIDENTE, no. 1124 (March 20, 1910), 1 illus. [The mausoleum of Alexandre Herculano].

SERÕES, 1908

"Sucessão do Rei". Serões, Volume VI (1908): 377. [General view of Palácio das Cortes and a portrait of the King of Portugal in the deputies chamber].

COLLECTIONS

MUSEU DA CIDADE

"O Canal do Alviela". No accession number. ["Alviela Canal". This is a photographic album showing the opening of water pumping station, for the city of Lisbon, in October 3, 1880. It composed by 10 10"x12" albumen prints, mounted on boards, with subtitle. Images represent the opening ceremony (3 photographs), exteriors of the building (3 photographs) and interiors of machines room (4 photographs)].

"Asylo de Mendicidade". Accession number 1829-17. ["Mendicancy Asylum". This is a photographic album containing 16, 10"x12" albumen prints, mounted on boards with subtitle and photographers name, showing interiors and exteriors views of the Asylum of Lisbon].

"Panoramas de Lisboa". Accession number 1839. ["Lisbon Panoramas". This is a photographic album containing two panoramic views of Lisbon. The first panoramic is composed by 7 8"x 10", albumen prints, mounted, showing the west side of the city, as seen from the castle. The second panoramic is composed by 6 8"x 10" albumen prints, showing the east side of the city as seen from S. Pedro de Alcantra].

ARQUIVO NACIONAL DE FOTOGRAFIA

"Vistas de Lisboa". No accession number. ["Views of Lisbon". This is a photograph album. On the first page is handwritten the date "October 27, 1873". The album contains 29 9"x 11" albumen prints, mounted on cardboards, with the author stamp. The images show the most important buildings of Lisbon and outskirts, such as the royal palaces, city panoramas, castles and palaces].

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CARLOS VASQUES

PERIODICALS

ILLUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, 1908-1912

"Mestre na arte de fazer rir". ILLUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 102 (February 3, 1908), 24 illus. [A master in the art of making others laugh, portraits of a clown].

"Comissão da Colônia Brasileira em Portugal". ILLUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 106 (March 2, 1908), 1 illus. [Brazilian colony mission in Portugal].

"Acto de Opera". ILLUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 109 (March 23, 1908), 1 illus. [Opera singer performing on the stage, magazine cover photograph].

"Os moços fidalgos na sessão de aclamação". ILLUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 117 (May 18, 1908), 1 illus. [Young noblemen group portrait in King Manuel II acclamation ceremony].

"Angela Pinto". ILLUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 215 (April 4, 1910), 1 illus. [Portrait of Angela Pinto, on the magazine cover].

"A Santa Inquisição". ILLUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 215 (April 4, 1910), 7 illus. [Stage photographs of the play "A Santa Inquisição", at D. Amelia theatre].

"Dolores Rentini". ILLUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 216 (April 11, 1910), 1 illus. [Portrait of actress Dolores Rentini on the magazine cover].

"Morte do actor Alfredo de Carvalho". ILLUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 217 (April 18, 1910), 23 illus. [Death and funeral of actor Alfredo de Carvalho].

"Teatro". ILLUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 218 (April 26, 1910), 6 illus. [Portraits of actors performing at D. Maria theatre].

"Grupo de amadores de teatro". ILLUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 223 (May 30, 1910), 1 illus. [Group portrait of amateur actors].

"Teatro". ILLUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 226 (June 20, 1910), 11 illus. [Amateur actors portraits].

"Fotografia de artista". ILLUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 231 (July 25, 1910), 1 illus. [Artist portrait].

"Fotografia de revista". ILLUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 234 (August 15, 1910), 4 illus. [Stage photographs of a musical play].

"Flores de Outono". ILLUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, no. 250 (December 5, 1910). [Fall flowers].

"Uma recita elegante". ILLUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, (1st semester, 1912): 137. [A fancy music show].

"A morte do Actor Valle". ILLUSTRAÇÃO PORTUGUESA, (1st semester 1912):page 283, 3 illus. [Valle actor death].

OCIDENTE, 1908

"Comandante e oficiais do cruzador D. Amélia". OCIDENTE, no. 1064 (July 20, 1908), 1 illus. [Group portrait of commander and officers of D. Amélia cruizer].

COLLECTIONS

MUSEU DA CIDADE

"Fotografias de Lisboa". ["Lisbon photographs" is the title of three photographic albums, numbered I, II and IV. Album III is not in this collection. Each album contains thirty five, 8"x10", toned gelatin silver prints, mounted on boards with the stamp of Carlos Vasques and the adress Largo da Abegoaria 4. On the back of each mount is a stamp with the name Vasques and a differnt adress Rua Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro. Album I has views of the clinics of Benfica and Jesus, interiors of palaces and churches and several buildings. Album II has images of streets, monuments and the main squares of the city. Album IV has interiors of Maxim's Club and Ulrich Palace. Some of these images are from late 1920's or even from the 1930's].

"Escola Académica Lisboa". Accession number 1816 I-6. [Academic School photographic album containing images from many photographers. Among them are four halftones from Vasques, dated 1905].

PHOTOGRAPHY IN LISBON, PORTUGAL
FROM 1886 TO 1914

LUIS PAVÃO

MAY, 1989





